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NAZI UNITS CRUSH ARTILLERY AND TANK UNITS NEAR LADOGA; STALINGRAD FIGHT CONTINUES

Germans Smash Desperate Red Resistance in Fierce Battle

CITY ENCIRCLED

Fascist Speedboats Penetrate Into Gibraltar Harbor and Sink Merchantman

Domei

BERLIN, September 18.—German forces have successfully repulsed and inflicted severe damages to large formations of counter-attacking Soviet artillery and tank units protected by warplanes, in the sectors of Voronezh, southeast of Lake Ilmen, and along the shores of Lake Ladoga, the German News Agency reported here today.

Meanwhile, in the same regions, 1,331 Soviet planes were downed during the period from September 5 to 17, the report said, adding that the German air forces suffered a loss of 99 planes during the same period.

Occupy Stalingrad Sections

Domei

MOSCOW, September 19.—Following bitter close encounters, a large formation of German infantry and tank units occupied several sections in the northwestern sector of Stalingrad, the Soviet Information Bureau admitted yesterday.

Meanwhile, fierce clashes were waged between the two opposing armies at Mozdok and other Stalingrad districts as the Soviet forces stubbornly resisted the onslaught of the German army.

Fierce Combat Described

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times & Advertiser)

BERLIN, September 18.—German military circles today gave the following description of the deadly German-Soviet combat which has now entered upon the final stage:

"The well-organized German campaign on Stalingrad is progressing steadily. After staging violent street fighting with the besieged Soviet forces which are putting up a desperate resistance, the Germans have succeeded in penetrating part of the city proper.

"The German tank units, while marching southward and northward, are tightening up the iron encirclement of Stalingrad to leave no loophole for a single Soviet soldier.

"All houses in Stalingrad, which extends 20 kilometers in length and two or three kilometers in width along the Volga, have been completely armed. Railway stations, hydraulic power stations, water supply towers and the engine rooms of large factories have established contact with the Soviet positions.

"Barbed-wire entanglements are omnipresent in the deep, ladder-shaped Soviet positions.

"The German vanguards, bearing down these obstacles, are reducing one corner of the city after another after strenuous tussles."

Penetrate Gibraltar Harbor

Domei

ROME, September 18.—In a surprise attack today, a fleet of Italian speed-boats penetrated into Gibraltar Harbor and sank the 1,787-ton British merchantman, Ravens Point, the Italian High Command announced today.

The communique also disclosed that four other British vessels, including the Meta, 1,575 tons, and the Baron Douglas, 3,899 tons, were severely damaged by these daring attackers. The greater portion of the attacking fleet returned safely to their bases, it was added.

4 Merchantmen Damaged

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times & Advertiser)

ROME, September 18.—A flotilla of Italian high-speed torpedo-boats stole into the Gibraltar naval base and sank a British 1,787-tonner, according to an announcement by the Italian High Command today.

Four other British merchantmen—a 1,575-tonner, another 1,575-tonner, a ship of unidentified tonnage, and a 3,899-tonner—and another ship of an unidentified nationality, a total of five, were seriously damaged by another flotilla of high-speed torpedo-boats, the same announcement continues.

Sword Is Presented To Manchou Premier By General Matsui

Domei

HSINKING, September 19.—General Iwane Matsui in his capacity as Vice-President of the Nippon Asia Development Federation, accompanied by Vice-Admiral Susumu Fujita and other officials of the Federation, called on Premier Chang Ching-hui, President of the Concordia Society, at the Society's Headquarters at 11:30 a.m. today, it is reported. After discussing steps to be taken in order to strengthen relations between the Federation and the Society, General Matsui on behalf of General Senjuro Hayashi, President of the Federation, presented to President Chang a Japanese sword specially made by the Court swordsmith Yasuhiro Miyaguchi, it is said.

GREW EMPHASIZES JAPAN'S FIRM STAND

Nipponese Will Not Crack Morally, Psychologically or Economically, Says Envoy

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 18.—In his third public speech since his return to the United States, which was delivered at Syracuse, New York, today, Mr. Joseph C. Grew, former American Ambassador to Japan, warned the American people of the mighty strength of Japan for the third time.

A report received here quotes Mr. Grew as having said that the United States can defeat Japan "only by a knockout—only by a physical destruction or an utter exhaustion of her manpower as well as her material power."

May Bomb U.S. Centers

Commenting on the future course of the War of Greater East Asia, it was further reported, the former Ambassador declared, that the Japanese military leaders hope "first to bomb important American centers and then, eventually, invade the American Continent and finally bivouac in the White House grounds."

Asserting that the American strategists must decide the plans for a "complete defeat" of Japan, the former Ambassador suggested as a layman's victory formula that, first, a gradual but progressive disarmament of the Japanese from the areas they have temporarily occupied should be effected and, second, a gradual but progressive destruction of the Japanese Navy and the Japanese merchant marine and air force should be effected in order to isolate the mainland of Japan. This, Mr. Grew added, will not be the end but it will be the beginning of the end.

Indicating his pessimism over the future of the war, the same report said, Mr. Grew pointed out that the Japanese have, during the five years that followed the outbreak of the China Affair, carefully saved four-fifths of the allocated war materials for a bigger war. He also observed that the Japanese people feel themselves stronger than ever before as a result of the campaign in China.

In conclusion, the former Ambassador is quoted as having said: "I have lived in Japan for ten years and I know the Japanese intimately. The Japanese will not crack—they will not crack morally or psychologically or economically."

TRADE PACT TO BE SIGNED

Domei

ROME, September 18.—A Bulgarian Economic Mission, headed by Mr. Georghieff, Deputy Chief of Foreign Trade, yesterday left Sofia for Rome for the purpose of concluding a new Italo-Bulgarian trade pact, according to a dispatch from Sofia.

Meanwhile, the Italian Government announced that Mr. Zagharioff, Bulgarian Minister of Commerce, will officially visit Rome, arriving on October 1, to participate in the final negotiations of the pact.

The Bulgarian Minister of Commerce will be accompanied by experts, it was said.

His Majesty Hears of Acts Of Bravery by Army Heroes

For meritorious services rendered in the War of Greater East Asia, a citation was issued by the Supreme Commander of the Army Air Forces in the Malay Area to Lieutenant Masaji Sasaki of the Yanagimoto Flight Unit, and another to Lieutenant Minoru Okumoto, Sergeant Masao Kawahara, Superior Private Saburo Katano, Superior Private Shusuke Tsushima and Paymaster Sergeant-Major Kiyoji Kikuchi of the Kume Parachutist Unit.

This fact has been brought to the attention of His Majesty the Emperor, the War Ministry announced at 4 p.m. on Saturday. The War Ministry announcement follows:

"A citation was awarded by the Supreme Commander of the Army Air Forces in the Malay Area to Lieutenant Masaji Sasaki who, from the outset of the War of Greater East Asia, flew over the length and breadth of Malay and Sumatra and rendered meritorious services in air reconnaissances; and another to Lieutenant Minoru Okumoto and four others who, with a small force, saved the main force of the parachutist Unit that attacked Palembang from a critical situation.

"This fact has been brought to the knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor."

Lieutenant Masaji Sasaki, of the Yanagimoto Flight Unit, right from the start of the War of Greater East Asia carried out reconnaissance flights over the length and breadth of Malay and Sumatra and contributed materially toward the operations by the Yamashita Army Corps. As the "eyes and ears" of the Air Forces, he took practically all of the photographs that were required for the Singapore campaign and the parachutist operations at Palembang. On January 10, 1942, the Lieutenant took off from Sungei Patani on a reconnaissance flight and died heroically.

Lieutenant Minoru Okumoto, Sergeant Masao Kawahara, Superior Private Saburo Katano, Superior Private Shusuke Tsushima and Paymaster Sergeant-Major Kiyoji Kikuchi, members of the Kume Parachutist Unit, on February 14, 1942, stormed the Palembang Airfield. In view of the fact that the main force of the Unit had not been sufficiently organized, Lieutenant Okumoto and the five others, displaying burning valor, faced an enemy force 30 time as large and succeeded in cutting off contact between Palembang City and the Palembang Airfield.

CITATIONS AWARDED

The citation granted to Lieutenant Masaji Sasaki, of the Yanagimoto Flight Unit follows:

"Lieutenant Masaji Sasaki, of the Yanagimoto Flight Unit.

"The above, right from the outset of the War of Greater East Asia, voluntarily and bravely bore the brunt of difficult situations. Making, single-handed, deep thrusts into the enemy and overcoming adverse weather conditions, the above continued to gather valuable information. Traversing the length and breadth of Malaya and Sumatra, the above made contributions to the operations by the Yamashita Army Corps. As the 'eyes and ears' of the Air Forces, the above from time to time offered valuable data to help planning operations.

"The Lieutenant died a glorious death on January 10, 1942, in Johore State.

"The Singapore campaign as well as the parachutists operations on Palembang owe a great deal to the photographs taken by the Lieutenant from the air.

"All this is due to the Lieutenant's rare ability and indomitable spirit. The Lieutenant is to be considered a paragon for the air crew of reconnaissance flight units, while his exploits are distinguished.

"Wherefore, a citation is hereby granted.

April 21, 1942.
Supreme Commander of the Army Air Forces in the Malay Area."

The citation awarded the Kume Parachutist Unit follows:

"The Kume Parachutist Unit
Lieutenant Minoru Okumoto
Sergeant Masao Kawahara
Superior Private Saburo Katano
Superior Private Shusuke Tsushima
Paymaster Sergeant-Major Kiyoji Kikuchi

"The above on February 14, 1942, were dispatched as the Unit to storm the Palembang Airfield. Descending on the airfield, the above encountered an enemy motorcar unit. After launching a daring attack on it, the above were in the course of disarming the enemy unit, when another enemy unit, about 150 strong, in four motor trucks with a light tank in the van came rushing northward from the direction of Palembang City in aid of the comrade unit.

"Thereupon, the above lost no time in commencing a severe attack on the latter enemy unit with pistols and hand-grenades. Noticing the enemy alighting from the motor trucks, the above, despite casualties, dashed into and repulsed the enemy, which left a large number of bodies and arms behind.

"Thus the above, at a time when the main force of the Unit had not been sufficiently organized, stole a march on the enemy and, with a small force, frustrated the enemy's attempt to rush reinforcements to the airfield, thus paving the way to the success of the present campaign. The true character of a parachutist unit was fully displayed, while the exploit is considered distinguished.

"Wherefore a citation is hereby awarded.

April 15, 1942.
Supreme Commander of the Army Air Forces in the Malay Area."

Lieutenant Sasaki

On December 8 Lieutenant Masaji Sasaki was given the mission of reporting the transportation and landing operations of the Yamashita Unit. On December 9 and 11 he scouted the enemy airfields at Kluan and Labis and on December 12 and 13 scouted objectives for bombing at Kuala Kansar and Kuala Lumpur, and took aerial photographs of Ipoh and Ipoh airfield. On December 20 he scouted Kuantan, Kahan and Endau, and reported the advance of comrade units. He also covered an area over water and photographed the condition of bridges over which comrade units had to pass.

On December 24 he scouted Singapore, covering the Johore Strait, the various airfields of Tengah, Sembawang, Karan and Seletar, and reported the presence of eight enemy warships and 18 enemy merchantmen in the Strait of Malacca. Then on December 27 he flew to Sumatra and in scouting the Pakanbar airfield he flew at the extreme low altitude of 200 meters and succeeded in taking photographs.

On December 30 he took off from Sungei Patani and after flying for long hours over the clouds he entered the air over Palembang and photographed the oil refinery, and the militarily important areas from the city to the mouth of the Musi River and scouted conditions on Palembang airfield. On January 8 he succeeded in taking a photograph of a great ladder on the Palembang airfield and contributed greatly to the later carried out parachute troops' occupation of that field.

When the battle for Singapore reached the stage in which there was active aerial fighting, Lieutenant Sasaki again took part in scouting Singapore. Plunging in without protection, overcoming the enemy fighters which tried to obstruct his mission, the Lieutenant always came back with important reports. On January 10 he took off from Sungei Patani and failed to return. Since the beginning of the war he had gone on 20 missions and had spent 93 hours and 2 minutes on duty and quietly and unpretentiously had contributed greatly to the victory.

Born in Iwate

Lieutenant Masaji Sasaki, who was granted a citation for meritorious services rendered in the Malay campaign and who was killed in action at Johore Bharu after contributing to the Army's victory by gathering important reports after numerous daring observation flights, was born in the plateau near the Kitakami range in Iwate Prefecture. His childhood in the rugged surroundings bred into him the spirit of the soldier. He graduated from Morioka Elementary School in 1925 and immediately entered the Nippon Air School. In 1926, when he was 18 years old, he applied for active service and was accepted. He joined the Haratani air unit at Tachikawa and since then served at the front three times, quietly carrying out his duties in a scout plane in Manchuria and in China.

Since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia he was active in the air over the Southern Regions carrying out many important missions. As a will, he left a note which read, "If one comes in contact with his subordinates with the Imperial Rescript as his soul, there will be none who will utter words of dissatisfaction," making clear the earnestness with which he carried out his duties.

His father Sanemon, 58, his mother Kano, and his elder brother Zenshiro are living at the Lieutenants place of birth, and his younger brother Iwao is serving with the Army in the north China front. Lieutenant Sasaki's wife Kikuko is living in Morioka where she and her husband had made their home.

When the reporter called at the Lieutenant's home in Morioka, the Lieutenant's father and wife were there. Much moved they said, Masaji liked to tinker with machinery even while he was very young, and as he grew older he began to express his desire to be a flier. He was the quietest of my sons and at the same time thought much about his parents. He even sent us some money from the front. While he was serving in Japan he was once awarded a prize for marksmanship. In his letters he always used to say that he wanted to get on a fighter plane and that he wanted to down some enemy planes, but he never mentioned the hardships of the scout pilot. He liked politics and also took a great delight in visiting the battlefields of old. He used to take his wife Kikuko all over visiting these ancient battlefields. He also liked to write and he used to send us his works from the front, using his pen-name Kampo. We are overwhelmed with emotion that the citation granted him was brought to the knowledge of His Imperial Majesty."

The 5-year-old eldest daughter of the Lieutenant was sitting by innocently playing with an album of her father.

Lieutenant Okumoto

The historical surprise raid on Palembang airfield was carried out at 11:26 a.m. on February 14. The grass was tall, the ground was swampy and a part of the area was enveloped by jungles, so that the units which had descended had great difficulties in establishing contact and in getting arms and ammunition. The Unit Commander did all he could to gather his men but even at noon only a few soldiers had arrived at the headquarters and the main strength was not yet formed. The situation was dangerous. There was a strong enemy force between the town of Palembang and Palembang airfield and it was urgent that enemy aid from this direction be cut off.

Lieutenant Minoru Okumoto and four of his men who belonged to the unit which was to operate the airfield landed upon the road leading to the field. Because the ground in that area was swampy they could not get to their arms and ammunition. But when four trucks bearing enemy troops came down the road the Lieutenant and his men succeeded in killing the driver of the first truck with their revolvers, with the result that three trucks were overturned and one captured. Eleven enemy soldiers were killed and 13 were taken prisoner.

While these were being disarmed a force of about 150 men riding on four trucks and led by an armored car came toward them from Palembang. Lieutenant Okumoto and his four men immediately attacked this enemy force and fought them with hand-grenades and revolvers. Several trucks were overturned and the armored car was captured, but in doing so Sergeant-Major Kikuchi and Superior Private Tajima were killed. There now remained only three men against 150 of the enemy. But the Japanese carried the fight to the enemy. Lieutenant Okumoto and Sergeant Kawahara were wounded but they continued to blast at the enemy. The attack of the three men was so fierce that the enemy whose force was 30 times as great was forced to take to their heels leaving behind 15 bodies. Thus Lieutenant Okumura and four men succeeded in cutting off enemy contact between the town of Palembang and Palembang airfield, and laid the foundations for victory.

Born in Nara

Lieutenant Minoru Okumoto, Unit Commander of the parachute troops which descended upon Palembang, whose individual citation was brought to the knowledge of His Imperial Majesty was born in the town of Ichinomoto in Nara Prefecture. At his home live his 70 years old father, his elder brother Tsuchizo and wife and their two sons and two daughters. The Lieutenant's mother passed away last year without seeing the day when her son was granted the soldier's highest honor.

Lieutenant Okumoto was silent but strong since childhood and never liked to lose. When the Lieutenant came home recently, he showed not the least signs of being too proud of what he had done and the first thing he did was to pray at the grave of his mother and tell her of the citation he had been granted. At present he is training himself further to be ready when he is needed again.

The Lieutenant's elder brother Tsuchizo said of his brother, "Since the beginning of the war, we knew nothing of what Minoru was doing until he appeared in the newspapers. We learned on Februray 28 that he had been wounded, and when we received a letter from him in early May, we at last knew why he never told us anything before. Since he was a child he was strong and brave. There was a time when he was hurt badly by a broken bottle while playing in the brook. When the neighbors tried to help him he amazed them by saying that if such a thing could hurt him he could not hope to be a soldier when he grew up. He liked the Army and since the days when he first entered Nara Middle School, he had made up his mind to enter the Army. He held the second degree (two dan) belt in Judo and always used to say that a soldier should be able to take care of four or five enemies even when unarmed."

"He liked to read and to write classic poetry and used to train himself by Zen. When he came back the other day he contributed the steel helmet which he wore at Palembang to his elementary school, saying that he hoped they could use it as material for study. What he regrets more than anything else is that our mother is no longer here to rejoice over the honor that has come upon us. But mother is probably very happy in the land beyond knowing of Minoru's deeds."

Born in Nara

Sergeant Masao Kawahara, whose feats have come to the knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor, came from Takadacho, Katsukigun, Nara Prefecture.

He lost his parents while he was a small boy. He was brought up by his uncle and his wife.

A reporter for Domei interviewed Mr. Yoshimura his uncle. The reminiscences of the late soldier he got from Mr. Yoshimura and his wife were as follows:

"Masao lost his father while he was five years old. His father died while he was nine. Since he became an orphan he had been under our care. We brought him up as though he were our son. We are sure that the spirits of his elder sister and

(Continued on Page 2)

CONQUEST OF SKIES BY NIPPON CREDITED TO INTREPID FLIERS ON OCCASION OF AVIATION DAY

Port Moresby Raided Again by Japanese, Says Enemy G.H.Q.

Squadrons of the Japanese Air Force on Thursday night again raided Port Moresby, last British base in New Guinea, heavily bombing military establishments, it was officially announced Friday by General Douglas MacArthur's Headquarters in Canberra, the Nichi Nichi reports from Lisbon quoting a Reuters message from Melbourne.

LAST RITES PLANNED FOR HERO GOD OF AIR

Lieutenant-General Kinoshita Appointed Chief Mourner At Funeral Service

Funeral services for Major-General Tateo Kato, who was killed on the Burma front on May 22, will be held at the Hongan Temple, Tsukiji, at 2 p.m. on September 22, Tuesday, it was announced by the War Ministry Saturday.

Lieutenant-General Toshi Kinoshita, President of the Army Aviation School, was oppointed on Saturday chief mourner of the funeral services for the Hero-God of the Air, the late Major-General Kato. Lieutenant-General Torashiro Kawabe, assistant Inspector-General of the Army Aviation, was appointed chairman of the funeral committee, consisting of 19 members. Count Kosho Otani, Chief Abbot of the West Hongan Temple, Kyoto, will officiate.

Representatives of all military establishments, schools and units will attend the funeral. Messages of condolence will be read by Premier and concurrently War Minister Hideki Tojo, Chief of the Army General Staff General Gen Sugiyama, Inspector-General of Military Education General Otozo Yamada, Inspector General of Army Aviation General Doihara, other high military officers, Grand Marshal Herman Goering and others will be read on the occasion. The members of the gallant dead, comprising Masaaki Kato, eldest son, Mrs. Tazuko Kato, widow, Shinei Kato, second son, Yuzo, third son and Mrs. Kimi Kato, mother, will attend.

JAPAN AIRWAYS GIVES PICTURE TO THAI CHIEF

Oil Painting Is Presented in Commemoration of Air Agreement

Domei

BANGKOK, September 18.—Premier Luang Pibul Songgram today received a large oil painting entitled "Thriving Thailand," depicting flowers found in Thailand, from the Japan Airways Corporation.

The gift, which was painted by Riichiro Kawashima, noted Japanese painter, was presented to the Thai Premier at his official residence by officials of the Japanese airways company. Teiji Tsubokami, Japanese Ambassador to Bangkok, and Mr. Kawashima were present.

The Japan Airways Corporation presented the painting in commemoration of the Japan-Thai Aviation Pact, the first air agreement concluded by Japan with a foreign power.

REFORM DUE IN THAILAND

Domei

BANGKOK, September 17. — The Thai Government will shortly carry out a reform of its administration to cope with the ever-increasing volume of work entailed by the rapid changing international situation, it was learned today.

The purpose of the reform, it was said, is to ensure consistent control over the administration of important national affairs in the fields of finance, industry, scientific research and communications through conferences headed by Premier Luang Pibul Songgram.

As Premier Pibul is at present fully occupied with political and military affairs of the country, a special Minister will be appointed in the near future to assist him, it was also learned.

Superiority of Japanese Aircraft to Planes of Allies Proved

EARLY DAYS TRACED

Progress From Time of 2-Minute Flight to Present Stage Spectacular

Today is Aviation Day, the third since the day was established three years ago, and the first under the War of Greater East Asia.

It will be a day which will be a reminder of the many great things which have been done by Army and Naval airmen in the current war.

The feats of the air arms of the two fighting services of Japan in the war, unparalleled for daring and brilliancy, will continue to be remembered for a long, long time.

In the background of the very great victories which were scored by the Imperial Forces in the Battle of Hawaii, in which the American Pacific Fleet was practically wiped out of existence, and the Battle off the Coast of Malaya, in which two British battleships, the Prince of Wales, glory of the British navy, and Repulse, along with other vessels were sent to the bottom, was the air service with planes having no superior, and with men, highly trained, daring, and full of confidence, in every way fit to pilot them.

Today the people will remember with heart-felt gratitude the persons whose self-sacrificing services made possible the development of Japan in aviation to the present state of perfection, which was revealed to a round-eyed world in the almost superhuman deeds of the Imperial Air Force in the war. There is the Kato Air Unit which downed as many as 270 enemy planes in a single action, the Burma campaign.

Nippon Planes Superior

The world has recognized the types of planes as developed in Japan to be far superior to any type popular in Western countries, putting in the shade the Spitfire, Curtiss F 40, and Boeing B 17, the latter the pride of the American armed forces which love to call it a flying fortress.

But today has a greater meaning than that it is a day on which the people will remember what has been done by Japan in the field of aviation, military and civil although it was much and was really great, great enough to justify the people in seeing to it that it will not be forgotten by all future generations of Japan.

Today should be the day to see the nation set itself to lay the foundations of Japan absolutely and full, surely supreme in the air in post-war days when aviation, military or civil, will be a different thing from what it is at this day. With the nations of the world preoccupied with the development of their air fleets, it is easy to see that aviation will be found by far a more potent instrument at the end of the current war than it was found at the end of the first World War.

Today should be the occasion for the people to decide that at the end of the current war of a duration nobody can tell today Japan will be possessed of the supremacy in the air that she has today, and embody that decision in practice. There is no call for alarm over the magnitude of the program America has launched for extending its air force. This does not mean that Japan can be indifferent to what America is doing in the field of aviation. America, as well as Britain, has a certain amount of power needed to make a nation supreme in the air. There is no sense in ignoring this fact.

Military aviation is grounded on civil aviation. Tell one what is the condition of civil aviation in a country. He will then right surely know the state of military aviation of that country. It is the easiest thing in the world to turn a commercial plane into a military one. If a merchant vessel is a disguised warship, it can be said by stronger reason that every commercial plane is a potential bomber.

Perfect State Proved

The remarkable things done by the Imperial Air Force in the current war tell the tale of the perfected state of commercial aviation in Japan. Without a commercial air

(Continued on Page 2)

THAILAND REJOICES ON KING'S BIRTHDAY

His Majesty King Ananda Reaches 17th Year Today—Ceremonies to Be Informal

The hearts of all Thailanders are filled with joy, for today marks the 17th birthday of His Majesty King Ananda Mahidol Rama VIII. The son of His late Royal Highness Prince Mahidol of Songkhla and Somdet Phra Ratchonani Sangwan, His Majesty was born on September 20, 1925, in Heidelberg, Germany.

In 1933, two years after the demise of His Majesty's father, His Majesty went with His Majesty's mother to live in Lausanne, Switzerland, on account of His Majesty's delicate health. His Majesty studies at the "Ecole Nouvelle de la Swiss Romande," and is already in the Ninth Standard. On frequent occasions, His Majesty has been lauded by his instructors as being an honor student.

Has Many Accomplishments

Already at 17, His Majesty is an excellent linguist, speaking French, German and English. His Majesty is also a keen sportsman and excels in skiing, skating and swimming. Among His Majesty's hobbies are carpentry, gardening, music, philately and collecting of model warships. It has also frequently been manifested that His Majesty is deeply interested in Thailand's present form of government and that his fullest cooperation is always at the disposal of the present administration.

Following the abdication of His Majesty's uncle, King Prajadhipok, in March 1935, the young Prince Ananda ascended the throne, being eighth of the Chakri dynasty. In this connection, it is recalled that His Excellency Nai Direck Jaiyanama, present Thai Ambassador to Tokyo, held the post of secretary-general of the delegation which went to Europe in 1935 to induce King Prajadhipok to abdicate and to invite the present King to assume the throne.

A Council of Regency now consisting of two members, represents the authority of the King during His Majesty's period of minority.

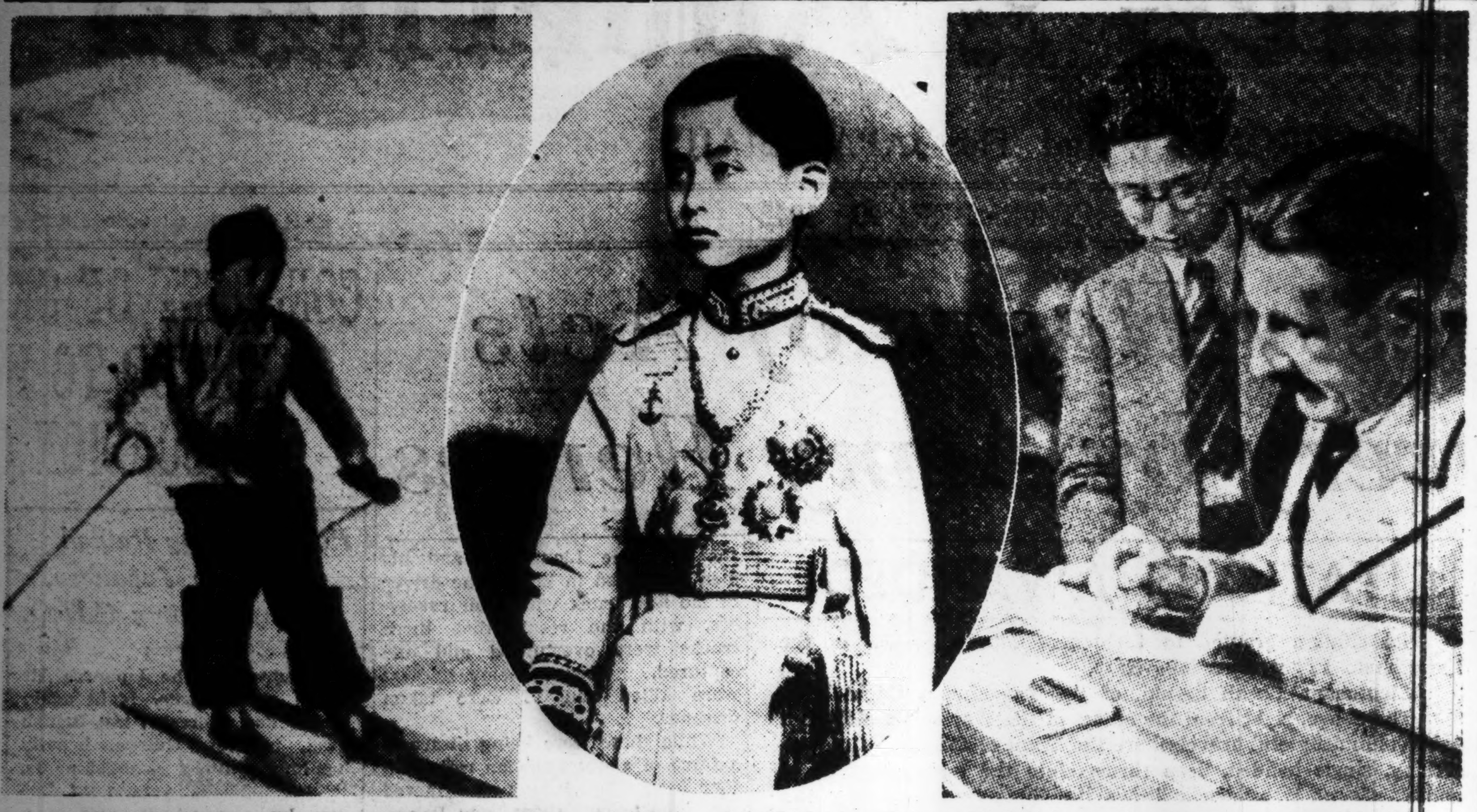
Visited Thailand in 1938

The King, who had been absent from Thailand since the beginning of His Majesty's reign, was accorded a tremendous welcome by His Majesty's loyal subjects on the occasion of His Majesty's two-month visit to His Majesty's country in November, 1938.

In normal years, a Grand Levee is held at Bangkok on the anniversary of His Majesty's birthday, at which the Council of Regency formally receives foreign diplomats and high dignitaries. This year, however, all formal ceremonies are being dispensed with because of the current war, thus reflecting Thailand's consciousness of the importance of her role as a vital component of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere which Japan is constructing with the enthusiastic cooperation of all the Asiatic races, and also her firm determination to stand back to back with Japan in the prosecution of the war in this part of the globe.

Meanwhile, Viscount Yoshitani Matsudaira, Grand Master of Ceremonies, has had the honor to inform His Excellency Nai Direck Jaiyanama, Thai Ambassador, that Count Toshinaga Bojo, Master of Ceremonies, will be dispatched to the Thai Embassy today at 10:30 a.m. as the Imperial Messenger to celebrate the Birthday Anniversary of His Majesty the King of Thailand.

His Majesty the King of Thailand



The talented, brilliant, sports-loving King of Thailand, His Majesty King Ananda Mahidol Rama VIII, is celebrating his 17th birthday today. Son of His late Royal Highness Prince Mahidol of Songkhla and Somdet Phra Ratchonani Sangwan, His Majesty was born on September 20, 1925, in Heidelberg, Germany.

Citations Awarded Airman, Chutists

(Continued From Page 1)

brother who are dead will be pleased with the manner in which he died in battle.

"While he was with us, he would visit the Imperial mausolea on a bicycle on Sundays.

"We have a series of photographs of him which he himself took while at the front. These pictures will be our comfort. He did our family a great honor by dying so glorious a death as earned him a citation."

To Fete Confucius Birthday

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, September 17.—September 28 will be observed as a holiday by all Government organs, commercial and industrial concerns, social, financial and educational institutions in Shanghai in celebration of the birthday of Confucius, in accordance with a decision recently adopted by the National Government.

Karuizawa Branch Office Closed for The Current Year

The Karuizawa Office of The Japan Times, Ltd. will be closed for this year from Sunday, September 20. Subscribers will continue to receive their copies of the paper by mail in the morning as heretofore.

Today's Press Comments

Sunday, September 20, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times and Advertiser.)

New Aerial Era

YOMIURI-HOCHI — Today ushers in the third Aviation Day and there will be held a gala aerial celebration at the Haneda Airfield, with numerous Army and Navy planes participating in a gala program.

Just prior to the outbreak of the current War of Greater East Asia America and Britain ignored Japan's armed strength and economic power and committed the greatest blunder of underestimating Japan's armed strength. Particularly with regard to Japan's air force, America and Britain thought that it was far from being of the standard of their own respective air forces. However, with the outbreak of the current war, our gallant and daring air forces have successively dealt smashing blows to the enemy's ace air units and mastery of the air in the southwestern Pacific area was gained quickly by our air forces.

On the occasion of this memorable Aviation Day, therefore, all the nationals of Japan express their deep appreciation for the brilliant successes scored thus far by our Imperial Naval and Army Air Forces in the battles fought with the enemy air forces and, at the same time, they express their profound respect and condolences for the departed souls of the many gallant airmen who have laid down their lives in fierce aerial combats or by self-exploding their planes and to die a glorious death.

Aviation

ASAHI—We are observing Aviation Day today for the first time since the start of the War of Greater East Asia. It comes at a time when we are getting settled down to a long-term war. A long-term war means a war in which industrial capacity will be a decisive factor. If we are to win the war, we will have to have more and more planes.

They are talking of producing more than 120,000 planes a year in the United States. Past experience shows that they will find it impossible to realize such an ambitious plan. But we must be on our guard against forming a low estimate of America's industrial power.

If we are to beat America in the air we will have to produce more and more superior planes. If America can produce planes en mass, we can make planes far superior to those produced in America. We have developed a certain type of airplane motor which expert opinion throughout the world has adjudged far superior to any type known in Western countries. If we make efforts, we will surely be able to beat and defeat our enemies in the air.

Aviation Day

CHUGAI SHOGYO—That the glorious victories Japan won at the outset of the War of Greater East Asia owe a great deal to our Army and Naval Air Forces goes without saying.

America and Britain, too, are relying on their strength for making counter-attacks, and this is clear from the maneuvers which America has been making with its air forces in the Solomons, the Aleutians and on the Chinese continent.

America's aircraft production in March, 1941, was 1,000. The figure rose to 15,000 or 20,000 during the balance of that year. Plans are under way to turn out 30,000 to 35,000 aircraft in 1942 and 50,000 by the end of 1943 or the beginning of 1944. Furthermore, Roosevelt has declared that the time is near when production of 10,000 aircraft per month can be ottained. Mindful of the latent productive capacity of the American automobile industry, we cannot laugh off Roosevelt's figure as a mere desk theory.

Foreign dispatches have it that Britain, availing herself of the breathing space given her by the German-Soviet combat, has mobilized her aircraft production labor and attained a production total of 2,000 to 2,500 per month, thus accelerating the augmenting of her air strength.

We have not the slightest doubt that Japan's aircraft productivity compares favorably with America's and Britain's, but along with the expansion of the spheres of our influence in Greater East Asia, our defense areas have been very considerably broadened. This means more and more demands on Japan's aircraft industry. At the same time, we must devote our energies to further development of aviation technique and to the training of more and more efficient airmen.

In greeting the third Aviation Day, we must renew our air-mindedness.

Conquest of Air By Fliers Feted

(Continued From Page 1)

service developed to the state of perfection, the achievements of the Imperial Air Force in the world would have been impossible.

It was in December 1910 that a plane was flown in Japan for the first time. It was an exhibition flight, carried out by two Army Captains. The plane used was a Maurice Farman, which had just been brought back to Japan from France by the officers. It circled the Yoyogi Parade Ground before a wondering crowd. It was in the air for one minute. The show was a great success.

The two officers went in for the construction of planes. In the meantime, the people began to get air-minded.

There were few exhibition flights which did not draw large crowds. Soon the first Japan-made plane was produced. It was used in a flight between Tokorozawa and Tokyo. The event stirred the imagination of the people as a flight across the the Pacific would do today.

It was not until 1916 that planes capable of being in the air for more than three hours were made in Japan. In those days planes which could stay in the air for five days and nights on end were not seen in Western countries.

There was a captain in the Imperial Army. He conceived the idea of making himself a maker of planes at the risk of being court-martialed. He was Chikuhei Nakajima, founder of the famous Nakajima Aircraft Factory.

He started his company, which was a great success. Subsequently the Mitsubishi Interests, Kawasaki Shipbuilding Company, and a number of gas and electric companies entered the airplane business.

Record Established

The first plane made from materials produced in Japan was completed in 1937. It was named the Kamikaze and was flown to London and back. Japan came to be ranked among the great air powers of the world with the establishment of a new flying record for the world by what was known as the Koken plane perfected by the Institute of Research in Aircraft.

Citizens' Movement Urged

C.P.S.

NANKING, September 17.—General Jen Yuan-tao, Minister of the Navy, has ordered all the naval officers and men under his command to observe strictly the rules of conduct for Air, Navy and Army services as well as the outline of the New Citizens' Movement.

Reshuffling Foreign Office

C.P.S.

NANKING, September 17.—The Ministry of Foreign Affairs will shortly reorganize all the foreign affairs offices for various provinces into foreign administrations. The approval of the Executive Yuan has already been secured.

SHONAN CITY SCENES THRILL REPATRIATES

Bright Illumination Is Marked Contrast to Dark Bombay, Says Domei Reporter

Domei

SHONAN CITY, September 17.—Blazing with a myriad of electric lights and bustling with activity, Shonan City constitutes a marked contrast to blacked-out Bombay, which trembles under the constant fear of a possible Japanese attack, said Yoshi Kaite, former head of the Singapore Branch of the Domei News Agency, on disembarking today from the Japanese exchange ship Tatuta Maru which arrived off port yesterday en route to Japan from Lourenco Marques.

The Domei correspondent, it is recalled, was interned by British authorities in Malaya at the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia and was subsequently transferred to India, whence he was sent to the Portuguese East African port under the Anglo-Japanese diplomatic exchange agreement.

Mr. Kaite said what impressed him most as the Tatuta Maru rode at anchor outside the harbor of Shonan City was that not a single electric light appeared dimmed. "What a sharp contrast it was to pitch-dark Bombay," he said.

Commenting on life aboard the ship, the Domei correspondent said that emotion ran high among the passengers the night before the ship entered the harbor, as most of the passengers were Japanese nationals who were returning to their homes in the Southern Regions after being transferred to India and Australia after the outbreak of the war.

When the Tatuta Maru entered the harbor this morning at 9 o'clock, Mr. Kaite said that the liner passed through waters studded with bombed enemy vessels whose masts and funnels only were visible above the surface of water.

He said he was deeply impressed by the number of boats busily plying back and forth in the harbor. and the vast quantity of goods piled high on the wharves, all of which indicated that reconstruction is rapidly under way at Shonan Island.

FRASER WARNS NATION

Gravest Crisis Coming Within a Year

Domei

LISBON, September 18.—The New Zealand Prime Minister Peter Fraser, who returned recently from a conference in the United States, yesterday warned, "The Allied countries will confront the gravest crisis within a year and we must be fully prepared to meet this forthcoming critical situation," according to a Wellington dispatch reported here.

Prime Minister Fraser also pointed out that as war aspects are changing alarmingly, the Allies must further strengthen their defense in the southern Pacific. Furthermore, the anti-Axis countries should attempt offensive tactics and not only take a defensive standpoint, he stressed.

BANK CONTROL MEASURE

New Regulations Grant Increased Power to Reserve Bank

Domei

NANKING, September 19.—The Finance Section of the National Government has issued detailed regulations governing control of banking institutions in China, it was officially announced today.

Under the new regulations the banking institutions in China are required to report details of daily transactions to the Finance Section of the National Government, while Government authorities may instruct the Central Reserve Bank to inspect private banking instiutions if and when necessary, it is said.

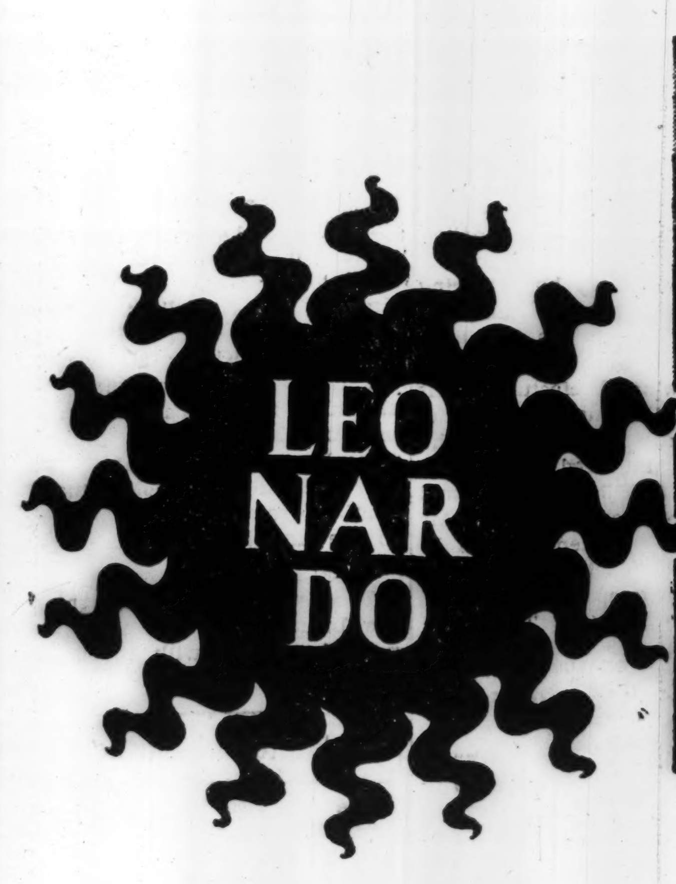
Furthermore, all the private banking institutions are required to deposit five per cent of fixed and special accounts and 10 per cent of ordinary accounts at the Central Reserve Bank.

RINASCIMENTO DELL 'ASIA
MOSTRA DI LEONARDO DA VINCI

Leonardo da Vinci Exposition

Pains-taking works by the Italian genius, though centuries old, are precisely models of those now in use. All of them exhibited can be nothing but marvellous.

Scientists, engineers, scholars, students as well as boys, who are interested in scientifical invention, should pay a visit.



By popular request the exhibition will be open until **October 11th.** Hours from **9 a.m.** to **9 p.m.** Musical entertainments, tea served gratis and light foods available.

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Vienna Boys Choir, Cond. by Karl Etti

Release Date: September 20th

These records are now available for demonstration, without obligation, at our Ginza Demonstration Showroom, opposite Matsuya Department Store.

TOKYO TO CHRISTEN 56 DONATED PLANES

Big Scale Ceremony to Be Held at Korakuen Stadium Tomorrow

Two hundred and thirty-five airplanes donated to the Navy by the public will be christened in Tokyo, Kobe, Chosen and Taiwan on the third Aviation Day to be observed throughout the Empire today it was disclosed by Domei.

In Tokyo, the christening ceremony for 56 planes will be held on a grand scale at the Korakuen Stadium.

Flame of patriotism among the Japanese people has been manifested in form of monetary contributions to the armed forces and since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, no less than 403 planes have been completed. Of this number, 168 craft are already striking terror into the hearts of enemy airmen at the front line.

The planes to be christened include fighters, bombers, attack planes, transports, reconnaissance planes and others totaling eight categories.

To Fly Over Tokyo

On the third Aviation Day to be feted today in Tokyo, 28 student aviators of various educational institutions of Tokyo in formation of 15 planes will fly over the city of Tokyo and later participate in the program to be staged at the Haneda airfield, it was announced by the Japan Air Society, reports Domei.

The student aviators who have been receiving flight instructions at the Kanto Training Camp of the Japan Air Society and who are to graduate in October will take off from the Haneda airfield promptly at noon on Sunday and will fly over various parts of the city.

BUMPER CEREAL CROPS SEEN IN CHINA THIS YEAR

More Rice and Cotton Output Predicted, Says Wang on Visit to Japan

Due to the summer's steady rainfall, bumper cereal crops are expected in North China this year, Wang Yin-tai, Director-General of the Industrial Administration of the North China Political Affairs Commission, revealed Thursday on his arrival in Kobe from North China, reports Domei.

The Chinese official added that with favorable weather conditions, North China will be able to drive toward self-sufficiency in wheat and other cereals.

He added that rice was imported from Thailand and French Indo-China before the war, but today with the partial solving of the irrigation problem by the construction of more than 200,000 wells, an appreciable increase in the production of rice already has been realized in the Tientsin, Peking and eastern Hopeh districts.

Turning to the production of cotton, Mr. Wang revealed that great strides in the output of this vital material are expected this year. He added that the production of cotton, which last year amounted to between 3,000,000 and 3,500,000 piculs, will be upped to approximately 10,000,000 piculs in three or four years.

Moreover, he declared that wool too will be raised in quantity and the quality will be comparable to the Australian product.

LUMBER SHIPMENT DUE SOON FROM MINDANAO

Will Be First Batch Arriving From Philippines Since Outbreak of War

Mindanao authorities will undertake shortly the shipment of a large quantity of lumber to Japan, according to the Yomiuri-Hochi.

This is the first shipment of lumber to Japan from the Philippine Islands since the outbreak of the Pacific War, the paper said.

The Japanese Military Administration is pushing the recovery of the various lumber plants in Davao, Agusan, Laona and Zamboan provinces under a three-year program to increase the annual production, reports this journal.

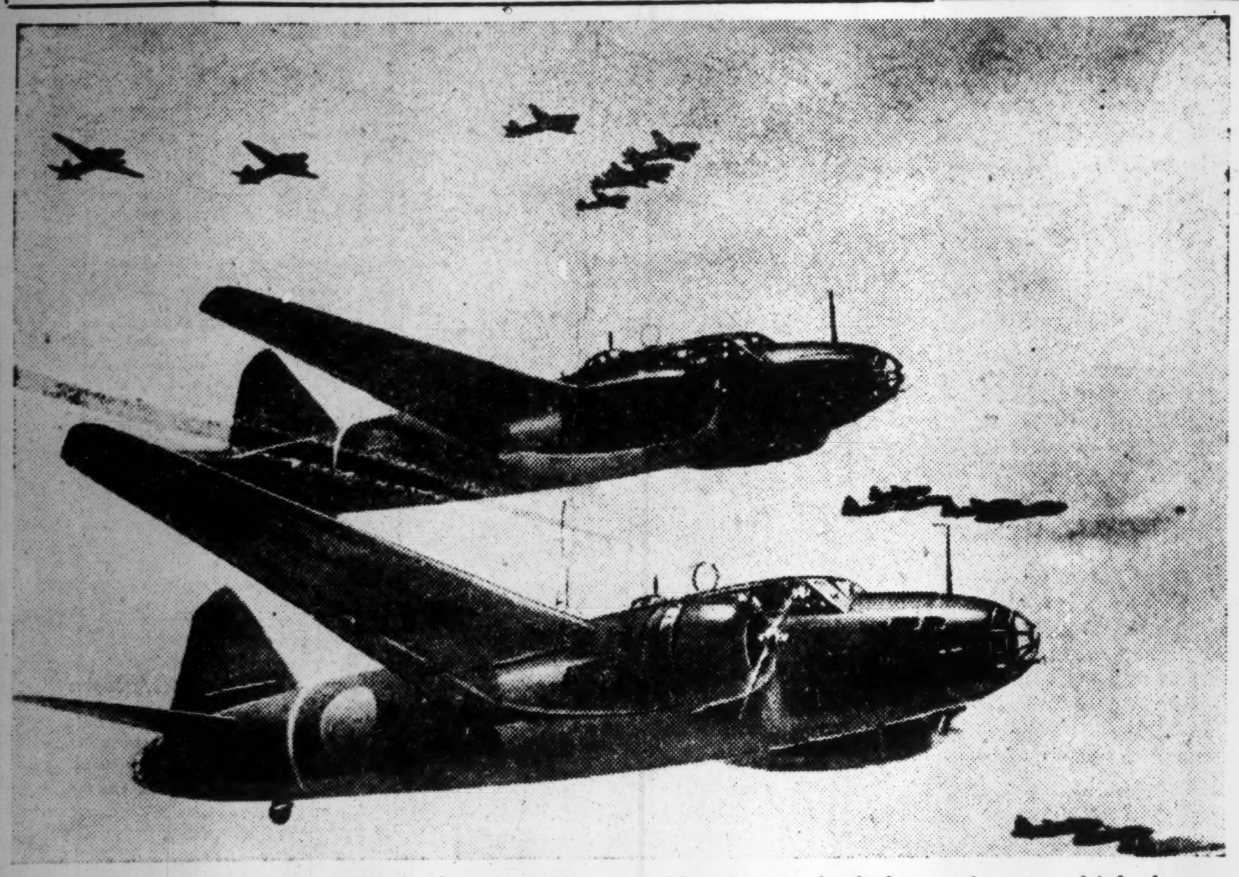
Mindanao Island is the largest lumber producing district in the Philippines.

College Returned to China

C.P.S.

CANTON, September 17.—The Kwangtung Provincial Government has recently taken over the ownership and management of Lingnan University in accordance with an agreement reached between President Wang Ching-wei and the Japanese authorities here during the President's recent visit to Canton.

Fleet-Winged Guardians of East Asia



The Third Air Day finds Japan's Air Forces playing the most vital role ever played in their brilliant history. The above picture shows a formation of the Imperial Navy's crack fighter planes, which have helped win complete supremacy over the Greater East Asia Sea.
(Passed by the Navy Ministry)

HOW SEA EAGLES REARED

Rigorous Training Boys Undergo at the Tsuchiura Navy Air Corps Is Secret of Naval Fliers' Unparalleled Achievements in War

In the five years that have passed since the outbreak of the China Affair, and the eight months since the War of Greater East Asia, it has been a history of daily triumphs, of glorious battles and valorous deeds, too numerous to mention individually to the Japanese Forces. Out of them, the activities of the youthful aviators, or the young sea eagles, stand out distinctly with the eyes of the world focussed on them, more so as the battleground of modern war is said to be in the air and on account of the extreme youth of these heroes.

A timely article is appearing in Shufunotomo magazine, October issue, by Miss Teiko Okada describing her visit to the Tsuchiura Navy Air Corps when she observed a day's schedule for the Youth Aviation Corps, "young eaglets" destined to be future "Sea Eagles" It follows:

A vivid description of the Pearl Harbor attack was related to me by one of the many young Sea Eagles, who were themselves once youthful aviators, but now having participated in the various battles of the war of Greater East Asia have returned to the home corps to instruct and train the succeeding batches of Sea Eagles. He said.

Night in December

"With all preparations completed on the night of a certain day in December, I was composed mentally, but this being the first time I was to participate in a real encounter, I could not sleep with excitement as on the night before a picnic. Realizing, however, that I needed a good night's sleep for the morrow's action, I tried hard to fall asleep but to no avail. The person next to me was also awake. We drank some wine and finally dozed off.

"Some of the fellows had written their wills. Everyone tidied up his personal belongings and clipped a bit of his hair to be left as keepsake.

"We awoke that day on a certain hour, changed our clothes, underwear and all, then together with the mechanics we offered some wine to the god of the ship and partook of this offering ourselves afterwards. As we bade farewell to our fathers and mothers, facing the direction of our homes, I was strongly conscious of a feeling that we might not return to our mother ship again. Out on the deck the Captain gave us his instructions, and the Commander of the Aviation Squadron imparted to us his final minute warnings.

"On boarding my plane, I found an amulet pasted on the gauge board. The mechanics had placed it there. I felt a lump rise in my throat.

"The time had come for us to take off. Everybody who could leave their posts were on the deck to see us off, waving their caps as long as we were visible. I wanted to respond to these send-offs when I thought that I might never see these comrades again, but as a pilot I could not take my eyes or mind off the machine for even an instant so the observer in the rear returned the send-offs for me.

"It was a beautiful moonlight night, but as we neared our objective, the clouds gradually thickened and remained as we sped onward. Just when we were a few minutes from our objective, the clouds broke and below us could be sighted the white line of the waves on the beach.

Warships Sighted

"Two warship lay side by side. Thinking to get the larger one first, several of our planes made for the ship each dropping a sure shot bombs. My first bomb struck the California type, which was sent to the bottom thunderstruck, spurting water columns of over 500 meters. The second one struck the Pensylvania type.

"We also took part in a second attack, the objective this time being the Hickam Airfield where the planes were beautifully arranged over the whole field, easy targets. Thick clouds forced us to give up our first attempt, but we succeeded wonderfully on the second attack. In a breathing spell after bombing the field, I suddenly felt that I had really taken part in a battle.

"The wireless message saying that the first attack had been a success reached us a little while after we had left our ship. By the time we flew over Hawaii, the anti-aircraft guns were spitting fire into the thick clouds, but we plunged into the wall of bombardment and swooped down to hit our mark. Two destroyers in the docks turned their guns on us and we could see the hangars burning. However, we did not pay much attention to happenings on the ground, for it was our duty to return to our base when our job was finished without working undue strains on our machines or exposing ourselves to meaningless dangers.

"As we turned toward our base, one of the planes, shot in the fuel tank, was emitting a trail of white smoke, the fire soon igniting the gasoline. The pilot signaled self destruction as he pointed his flaming plane toward its downward plunge into the sea. All this took place it seemed, in a moment. It was glorious and majestic. I was greatly relieved to see that one could be so composed when actually face to face with death.

"Safely back on the mother ship, I suddenly realized that my mouth was parched from thirst. No wonder for I had neither food nor drink, my whole being glued to the steering from the time my plane had taken off from the ship several hours before."

This was the story of that historic attack told to me simply and modestly as if relating an incident that might have happened on a picnic.

Hot Day

The day was hot when I had the privilege of watching the rigorous training the boys underwent at the Tsuchiura Navy Air Corps, the cradle of the Sea Eagles, who had brought 5,000 kilometers of East Asia under the sway of their youthful wings.

The Japanese Navy adopted a system without precedent in the world for preparatory training of aviators. This is a school but at the same time trains the youths as Japanese military men, therefore the boys are classed as aviators of the 4th class receiving payment as if in military service. Those passing examinations equivalent to the third year of middle schools are classed as A Class training students, who receive six months' training, those with a standing of higher elementary schools are classed as B Class training students, being enrolled for a period of two years. Upon finishing their courses, the boys of both classes are given the rank of aviators of 1st class. One hundred fifty to 200 training students constitute a corps, which is further divided into units of 14 to 15 students each. A major or a captain is in charge of the corps, and the units are under the supervision of non-commissioned officers of high standing.

I entered the garrison, still quiet from sleep, under the guidance of Instructor Sakai. Five minutes before reveille, at 5:25 a.m., warning of the time was relayed to the corps garrisons from the watchroom. This signalled the commencement of a day's inflexible schedule.

Two boys in each unit, assigned to take charge of the hammocks, sprang lightly off from their hanging beds, quickly folded their own and took up their positions to put the hammocks away above the closets. The reveille bugle sounded at 5:30.

Instantly the boys jumped from their hammocks. The garrison, up to now quiet as some deep forest, immediately changed into a scene of brisk activity, each boy rolling his hammock and mosquito net into loglike rolls tied with ropes in five places. Shouldering the roll, each boy ran to the place where the two boys, previously stationed, waited to pile them up like logs in the recess. I could hardly tell what the boys were doing, so quick were their movements. The next moment all this hubbub ceased and the boys in their white work-suits had lined up in the room, cleared of everything. "This is one of the wonders of the Navy", the Instructor explained to me.

"The most trying work is that of hammock operation. At first it took me six minutes, but now I can do it in two." So wrote one boy to his folks at home. The training for Japan's navy men is initiated with the disposal of their beds.

Do Gymnastics

After washing their faces, the boys gather in groups on the athletic grounds. At 5:50 a.m. when the bugle sounds the boys bow in the direction of the Imperial Palace and then recite one of Emperor Meiji's poems. When this has been finished the boys at the command of the instructor take off their blouses and commence to do the famous navy gymnastics, with wonderful suppleness and beautiful symmetry of bodies.

After cleaning up and finishing breakfast, at 7:40 a.m., the boys line up again in the athletic grounds. The instructor in charge gives his instructions, after which the boys keeping step to the bugle enter the classrooms where the lessons for the day begin.

In aerial warfare an airplane is a separate unit by itself, so the aviators must act on their own judgment, rely on their own technique, ability and wit, as well as assume full responsibility. Therefore, superior aviators, the ultimate aim of the training given at this corps, must of necessity be superior warriors of the Japanese Empire. This point bears great weight in the training of the young sea eaglets, and of the moral, physical, mental and spiritual phases of education, the latter receives the greatest emphasis.

Based on the spirit of the Imperial Rescript to the soldiers, the spiritual education aims to impart military discipline and foster the spirit of aggressiveness and self-sacrifice. The aim is to build up that real warrior spirit, which knows no fear nor hesitancy in obeying the commander's orders, plunging into the midst of enemy fire determined to carry out the command no matter how overwhelming the enemy might be.

Instructor's Responsibility

One head instructor assumes full charge, from the entire school curriculum to the detailed training of the daily lives of the student. He is not only an instructor in the classroom but a commander in the life of the corps. He is a living example of the spirit of a warrior, his character being mirrored in the clean unsoiled personalities of the boys under his charge. "When the commander orders charge, himself. That is why the boys follow. It must be this way always." Instructor Oya told me this with great fervor.

For twenty-four hours the boys are guided and trained in this spirit, physically and mentally as well as to the minutest details of their daily lives. The unit leaders collaborate perfectly with the corps commander, being one with him in the unity of purpose. If the corps commander is the father, the unit leaders are big brothers.

The A Class students study mathematics, physics, chemistry, geography and history, the B Class taking up in addition English, Japanese and Chinese. The purely military studies are the same for both, being artillery, navigation, navigation laws, meteorology, oceanology, communication, transportation and many other relevant subjects.

I watched a class of A Class students receiving their training in communications, which is supposed to be a speciality of the youthful aviators. As communication plays a very vital part in the life of a sea eagle, this subject, aside from spiritual education, is given most emphasis. Each member of the corps is given a complete set of a telegraphy apparatus, this fact alone attesting to the importance attached to this subject.

The class was under way, some sending off and others receiving messages, all done with such dexterity that one could hardly believe these were boys still in training.

A very peculiar proceeding was being carried on in this class. The instructor would say something and each individual in the class would repeat the words after him. It was explained to me that this was to teach the boys correct words and pronunciation, for having gathered from every corner of Japan they consequently had colloquial peculiarities in their speech which must be corrected to prevent any misunderstanding arising at some critical moment.

All the boys were intent in their drill, not one showing a least sign of distraction by my presence. Drops of sweat gleamed on the earnest faces of the boys tapping the keys or listening to the receivers. The slogans on the blackboard "A classroom is a battlefield" and "Correct posture is the basis for attainment of skill" sank deep in my mind.

The next room I visited was a B Class students' trigonometry class. Occupying a rear seat with notes spread out before him, I noticed an officer listening intently to the lecture.

"That is the Corps Commander. He is attending the class to find out just what the students are learning."

In this earnestness of the Corps Commander lies the special feature of this method of education.

(To Be Continued)

Coal Mines Found in Panyu

C.P.S.

CANTON, September 17.—Coal mines have been discovered in several districts in Kwangtung in the vicinity of Panyu and Huahsien by two Japanese mining experts, who have come to Canton from Taiwan at the invitation of the Reconstruction Department of the Kwangtung Provincial Government.

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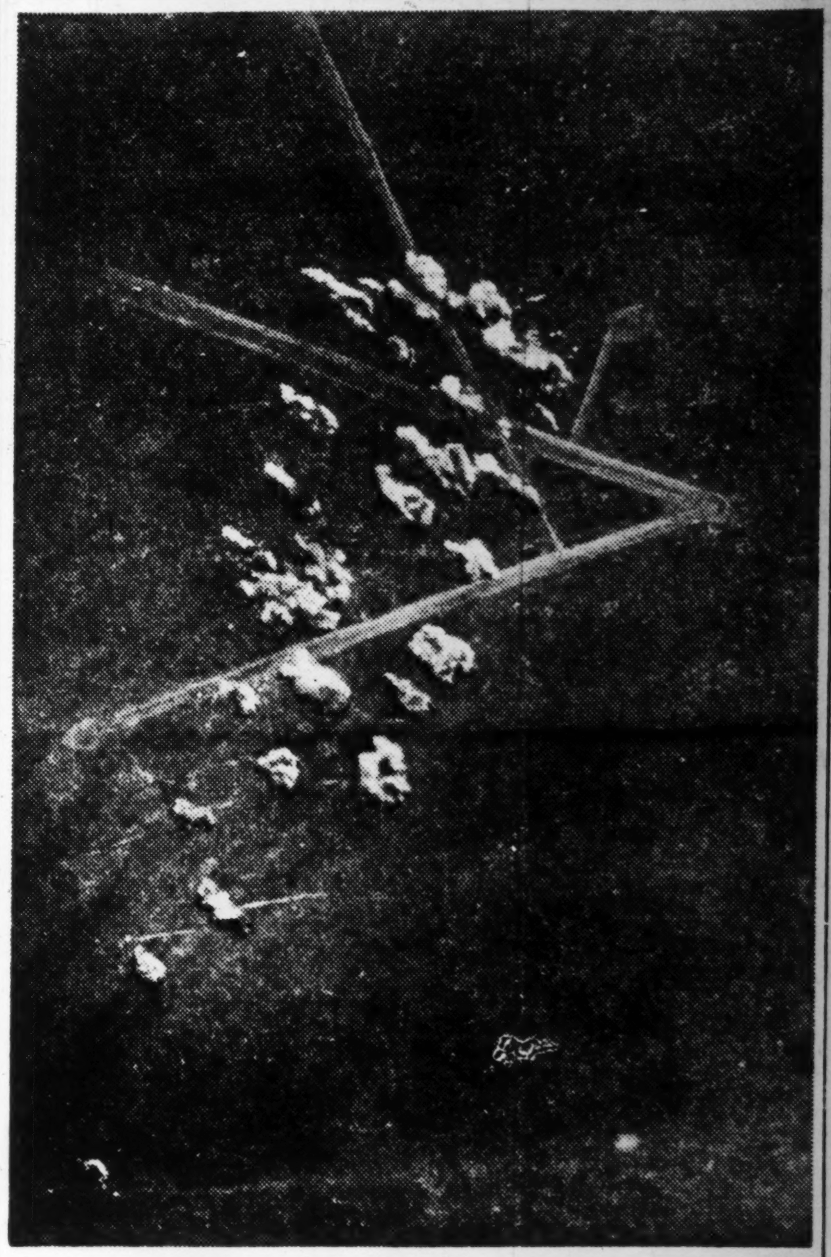
Port Hedland Bombed



On July 30, Japanese Naval Air Units roared out from their bases, swooped down on Port Hedland on the northern coast of Western Australia to rain tons of bombs on the airdrome there, ripping up the runways with devastating effect.
(Passed by the Navy Ministry

MONGOL STUDENTS HELPED

Good Neighbor Association in Tokyo Plans New Dormitory

Realizing that the present Zenrin (Good Neighbor Dormitory) located at Nishi-Okubo in this city is inadequate to house Mongolian students who annually come here to study, the Good Neighbor Association, which received a contribution of ¥100,000 from the Mongolian Government last fall, will build a new dormitory at Itabashi-ku, Nerimanaka-cho, reports Domei.

The new dormitory, which is to be called the Mongolian Students' Dormitory will contain 25 rooms and will accommodate 100 students. It is scheduled to be completed next spring.

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IMPERIAL LETTERS BEING COLLECTED

Society for Feting Empire's Founding Also Compiling Japan's Science History

A plan for the compilation of a collection of Imperial letters and a history of Japanese science mapped out by the Society for the Celebration of the 2,600th year of the Empire as its commemoration enterprise is steadily under way, reports Domei.

The Imperial Academy entrusted with the actual task of compilation, organized two compilation committees, one for the collection of Imperial letters and the other for the history of Japanese science.

The Committee for the compilation of the collection of Imperial letters headed by Dr. Nobutsuna Sasaki is scheduled to complete the necessary investigation within this year and expects to complete the compilation by February 11, 1944, which falls on the Empire Day.

For the compilation of the history of Japanese science a committee headed by Dr. Yuzuru Hiraga started its activities. The committee is to compile the history in 30 volumes. The branches of science to be included in the comprehensive history are:

Mathematics; astronomy; engineering; architecture; civil engineering; mining and metallurgy; geology; ordnance; shipbuilding; medicine and others.

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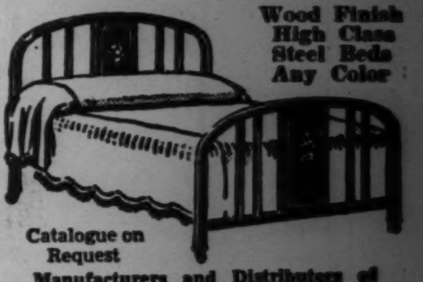
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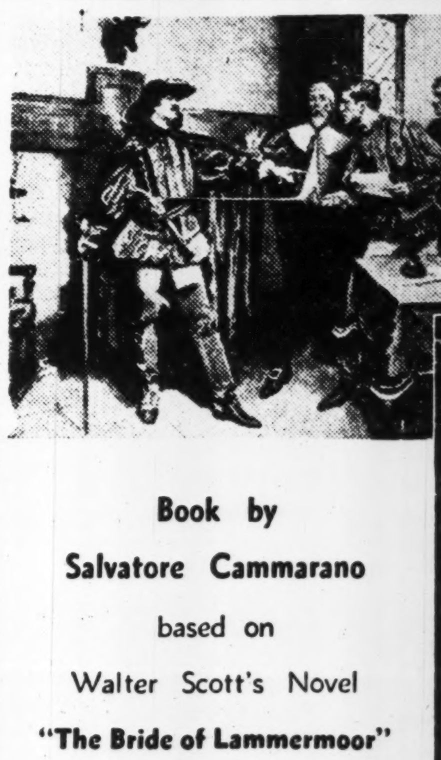
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Concert Reviews

By ONAMUN-MAS

September 14. The Shochiku Symphony Orchestra and Meiro Sugawara. Judging from last Monday's performance, Mr. Sugawara is more talented as a conductor than as a composer. To begin with, his movements are graceful, and he yields to the baton like an artist. His style of conducting lacks body but has the lightness and delicacy, if not always the sureness, of line. It is a great pity that he does not devote more time in this domain of music. With regard to his symphonic picture scroll "Momotaro," it is a different story altogether. Here he falls into the same pit, as so many others have fallen, by trying to depict the story too "literally" without first digesting the contents and "remoulding" them into a more musical form. This, most probably, he may have attempted but the result has not been very satisfactory. Of course, it is not fair to judge his work through the medium which he has chosen.

Interlude Was Required

The Orchestra itself, although good in part, was not quite suited for the presentation of such a work as this. The wood and the brass, especially the trumpet, were much better than the strings. After the descriptive music of "Momotaro" in an impressionistic style, an Honegger, whether it be "King David" or "Pacific 231," was a bit too "exhilarating" for average concert-goers. It would have enhanced both the works if there had been a musical interlude by Haydn or Mozart between the two to provide some "musical relief" and to prepare for the highly dramatic tension that was to come in Honegger's "King David." In Honegger's "King David," the Chorus played their part well and so did the conscientious vocal soloists, although at times there was a tendency to sing lower than the orchestral pitch. The soprano, Mme. Nobuko Hara, was strikingly fresh and thoroughly enjoyable. The Recitative greatly added to the whole dramatic effect quite impressingly.

September 17. The Tokyo Symphony Orchestra and M. Gurlitt. The Mozart "Jupiter," which opened the program, was the best of the three items. The first and second movements of the symphony were pleasant enough, although a little wider range and control of tone and nuance from the strings would have enhanced the performance greatly. The third movement, "Minuet and Trio," was particularly good, especially the Flute and the Oboe, which really exemplified some delightful moments. This was due to the players' conscientiousness over such matters as intonation, range and control of tone and even a touch of artistic nonchalance introduced through knowing the work well. The Bassoon was less good, although much better than the strings. This was a great pity, because Mozart wrote so admirably for this Instrument.

The Bassoon is an instrument of very uneven quality and one can well understand the difficulties the player has to cope with. However, a little more care exercised over tone-production and intonation, particularly in the region of middle register, would have added much to the general improvement of the orchestra. The last movement was the least good of the four movements. The general outline was obscured through lack of unity and precision in articulation.

Technique Discussed

With regard to the general style of the performance, it did not fully impart the dignity and loftiness of the work. Less sonority in the strings and a much more broader phrasing and an imperceptible flexibility of rhythm would have obtained a better result and a style more suited to the work. But this is a domain of the conductor's. Gurlitt has a way of conducting with gusto and enthusiasm, which were markedly evinced at the beginning of the "Don Juan." Despite some very colorful moments, it was still the energy of the performance that was paramount. If I remember rightly, this was the second time this work ("Don Juan") was performed here. Some years ago, Viscount Hidemaro Konoe (the Founder of the present Nippon Symphony Orchestra) conducted the work with his orchestra. A work like R. Strauss' "Don Juan" is a virtuoso-work for the orchestra and even the best symphony orchestra of the world regards it with a certain amount of diffidence. There are, in Music, things that could be learnt through diligence, but there are other things that could not be learnt through mere repetition alone within a short span of time.

The least successful item was the Brahms Violin Concerto played by a young girl, Miss H. Tsuji, in the role of a soloist. Here a little more sympathy was desired on the part of the conductor. The orchestra was greatly over-powering and although this is a violin-concerto where the orchestral part does not merely accompany the solo part, a certain amount of discretion on the part of the conductor would have produced a better result. Mere loudness of tone never suggests such concepts as grandeur or loftiness. It would only frighten the young girl. It is to be recalled that Miss Tsuji played much better in some other violin-works which were within her emotional and technical range.

INDONESIANS DESCRIBED

Native Inhabitants Fond of Music and are Quick to Catch Melody of Japanese Songs; Author Scores Luxurious Life of the Dutch

The following is the second and concluding installment of an article by Eiji Yoshikawa, the noted author, written for the Asahi on his recent flying tour of the Southern Regions:

"My greatest regret was that I did not bring along any news or cultural movies or records. The farther I went the more keenly did I feel this need, although I did not openly say so. These facilities were certainly lacking. In spite of the meagerness of amusement facilities however, the inhabitants really enjoyed their lives. They enjoyed music without exception.

"At the time I stayed overnight at the hotel near the airfield, the Japanese young men, who had been living there for quite a while, told me that since there was nothing palatable to offer me they had arranged with the native young men to give me a special treat. After I had waited for a while, curious as to what was coming, the door opened revealing a swarm of black objects, which turned out to be the heads of about 30 native young men bowing respectfully before me. Upon asking if this was the treat they had in store for me, I was told that the young men would entertain me with their music.

Entertained With Japanese Songs

"The music started and I listened to Japanese popular songs such as the Patriotic March, Song of the Parachute Troops, and others. The musical instruments, I found later, consisted of long and short flutes, a little larger than the Japanese ones, and drums. With these simple instruments they very cleverly produced very stirring and varied music. The village did not have a single record nor music notes for a single song, but on hearing the songs sung by the soldiers about three times, they catch the melody and write down the music to be played by the band. Whether the music is good, or whether because music is the only amusement available to these people, they certainly catch on to the melody with astonishing quickness.

"The Dutch Government took political advantage of the music loving character of the inhabitants, by staging a musical concours once a year in Menado, at which time bands from even the remotest villages would gather for the performance. Even the servants had a right to get a day off if they were to take part in the concours.

"I listened very intently to the young men's band at first, but as they kept on playing and playing I felt a little bored at the end.

"After a while the native young men commenced to sing impromptu songs in the native tongue, which were translated for me, and though the songs were long the meaning was very simple. The words repeated over and over again, of the song praising Japan ran something like this: 'Japan, the nation in the East we had heard that she was strong but not so strong as this.'

"Probably the Malayan language is simple and consequently easy to learn because the people have no need of expressions to describe to each other any complicated spiritual or mental process. The Malayan language, without any auxiliary verbs and conjunctions, is very convenient for one need only place one word after another and be perfectly understood, although the sequence of the words may be out of order at times.

"Some people advocate that the Japanese language should be simplified to render it more easily comprehensible to the native inhabitants, however, no matter how complicated Japanese may be, the native inhabitants will not be troubled in the least for they will pick up what Japanese is needed for their purpose according to their own standard and capacity for assimilation. Such is the case with the Japanese I heard spoken by the Indonesians and I would say that no necessity exists for changing the Japanese structure.

"How much have the inhabitants been benefitted while under the Dutch rule? Dutch culture in the southern regions existed for the Dutch alone, and was not to be applied to the inhabitants, whether in the field of music, or art or literature.

Good Roads

"The self-centered policy of the Dutch is also evident in the matter of roads, for the city streets and roads leading to summer resorts are all well constructed and maintained in good conditions, while once detouring from the main road there stretches forth nothing but undeveloped land, in their primeval condition. Not only the Dutch but the egotistic colonial policy of all the Occidental nations is very clearly exemplified here also.

"The Dutch lived in very spacious dwellings, with best sanitary facilities and other conveniences completely installed in the districts where their houses were located. In comparison with this the native inhabitants were left to be ravaged by malaria, to do without any conveniences of life, to pick their way through the swamps, to remain in their undeveloped state without a thought given for their enlightenment.

"No wonder the Dutch loved Java with a persistent tenacity, for Java to them meant satisfaction of their egotistic desires. Not the slightest humanitarian or racial love motivated the activities of the Dutch on the island.

"The southern regions with their abundance of material resources and Japan with her spiritual wealth, if these two could be brought about to intermingle in a healthy flow, the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere will each day attain greater growth and development.

"It would be rash to judge matters sectionally, arguing and discussing individually the questions of the southern regions, of Japan, of politics, economics and culture. The south will be understood and Japan understood and the time ripe for discourses on culture only when a good coordination has been established between the two. Repentance must not be left for the future by rushing matters beyond their natural pace.

"The shallowness of mere material abundance was never brought home so clearly to me as on this trip, material that does not contribute to the ideal of national construction but exists for mere satisfaction of individual wants. Of course, I enjoyed at first the delicious food so plentiful in these regions, but as time passed I became satiated with all the savoury food spread out before me. A very luxurious dinner was served me at the hotel, boasted to be the best in the Orient, but all the tasty dishes do not surpass the simple Japanese food, which have for me a deep, toothsome appeal.

History Gives Warning

"In some far future, if the Japanese were to find contentment in the satisfaction of a mere gourmet's desires, that unique spirit that built the Japan of today would be weakened, leading to the pitiable plight of ultimate ruins, so well exemplified to us by the fate of the Dutch. We must keep in mind the lesson taught when gazing on the deserted homes of the Dutch, now overgrown with weeds and fast falling to ruins. History gives us warning. We must not follow in the footsteps of the Dutch.

"Upon inquiry I was told that a building of imposing appearance in an exclusive residential district was the Bureau of Pensions. Such a large building was necessary for the administration of pensions, derived from the exploitation of the inhabitants, to maintain the extravagant Dutch life here. Certainly the end is near when men's ideals are directed in the path the Dutch have trod.

"Another thing that surprised me was the presence of Chinese everywhere. Even in small villages of 20 or 30 houses the Chinese operated general merchandise stores let alone towns where one always encountered Chinese, all grouped together in one district. They are always the first to welcome the Army Pacification Corps in the rural districts, waving Japanese flags and offering help. They are indeed a very smart and tactful people. The Chinese have large families and the children are trained from early childhood to the actualities of life.

"The Chinese are closely bound together with a general concept of their native homes and the monetary ties closely interwoven with their existence.

"As I think of Japan judged from the standpoint of the southern regions, the importance of our country and her culture assumes greater and greater proportions. The War of Greater East Asia which developed from the China Affair in my belief must be brought to a glorious conclusion not only in connection with the problem of the Chinese in the south but also for the ultimate attainment of Japan's ideals. It is human nature to think that the China Affair has been relegated in the background, however, we must not neglect to endeavor to win the respect and confidence of China, the same as those of the Indonesian races in the south. The islands in the southern seas with their verdant freshness are enough to rouse and fire the hopes and ambitions of young Japan, but the might and greatness of the land in the north, Japan, with her seasonal changes, and her culture must not be forgotten."

Music Notes

For three nights the same program will be presented at the Hibiya Public Hall, 6:30 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday of this week, by the Nippon Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Joseph Rosenstock. The soloists will include Goro Sumi, harmonium; Miss Harue Miyake, soprano; Miss Shizuko Chiba, alto; Tamotsu Kinoshita, tenor, and Tadashi Kurimoto, bass.

For the orchestra's first appearance of the season, the following works will be played: "Etenraku," a classical Japanese Gagaku music selection arranged by the late Naomaro Konoe and transcribed for the Symphony orchestra by Viscount Hidemaro Konoe; "O Mensch, Bewein Dein Suende Gross," and "In Dir Ist Freude," two choirs by Bach arranged by Vittorio Gui; and Mozart's "Requiem," in twelve movements.

Kazuo Yamane, a dramatic tenor from Madame Tamaki Miura's studio, will be heard in his first vocal recital at the Nihon Seinenkan, from 7:30 p.m. Thursday, September 24. Italian and Spanish folk songs; opera selections from Puccini's "Tosca," Flotow's "Martha," Verdi's "Rigoletto" and Giorodano's "Andrea Chenier"; and Japanese songs by Kentaro Taki and Koscak Yamada will be offered, with Jiro Akamatsu at the piano.

The Musashino Music School will hold its periodical chorus and orchestra concert at the Hibiya Public Hall from 7 p.m., Friday, September 25. Naohiro Fukui will direct the school's female chorus in early classical selections by Palestrina, Orlando di Lasso, and others; the school's string orchestra will play Bach's Brandenburg Concerto No. 3 in G major, under the baton of Professor August Junker, and selections from Mozart's "Requiem" will be offered by the chorus and orchestra conducted by Seiichi Sonoda.

Violin performances of Saint-Saens' Rondo Capriccioso, Faure's Elegie, and Bizet-Hubay's "Carmen" Fantasia, played by Miss Hisako Tsuji with Professor Manfred Gurlitt at the piano; and selections for two pianos, including Debussy's "Blanc et Noir," and Mozart-Busoni's Concertino and Duettino, presented by Miss Shizuko Saneyoshi and Professor Manfred Gurlitt, are featured on the program of the Fourth Teigeki Music and Ballet Evening to be held at the Imperial Theater, from 7 p.m., Friday, September 25. Russian ballet numbers by the Toho Ballet will also be presented.

Several of the foremost Japanese dancers, including Mitsugoro Bando, Tokutaro Hanayagi, Miss Harue Azuma, Miss Kazue Hayashi, and others, will participate in the Fourth Shochiku Grand Ballet Presentation to be staged at the Kabuki Theater on three consecutive nights beginning Saturday, September 26.

Male, female, and mixed chorus selections, by Weber, Schumann, Offenbach, Dvorak, Brahms, Kiyoshi Nobutoki, Koscak Yamada, and several other Japanese composers will be heard at the Second Chorus Concert by the Polyhymnia Choir, conducted by Shin-ichi Omori, from 6:30 p.m., Sunday, September 27, at the Nihon Seinenkan.

A new "Masterworks Appreciation Concert Series" will be inaugurated with an Evening of French Music at the Hibiya Public Hall, from 7 p.m., Sunday, September 27. Miss Kazuko Kusama, piano, and Takashi Kurata, cello, two very successful young musicians who have both studied in France, will appear in the program which will be given to three modern French composers: Claude Debussy, Gabriel Faure, and Maurice Ravel.

Leading young Japanese dancers of the modern school, including Takumo Kansui, Goro Kawakami, Ichiro Miki, and several others, have formed a new association which will present its first "Contemporary Dance Exhibition" at the Aviation Hall, Tamura-cho, Shiba-ku, from 2 and 7 p.m., Sunday, September 27.

Bethoven's Fifth Symphony in E minor will be the main number on the program of the Sixth Popular Concert by the Nippon Youth Symphony Orchestra, which will be conducted by Tadashi Hattori, from 6:30 p.m., Tuesday, September 29, at the Hibiya Public Hall. Miss Kiyoko Otani, soprano, will be heard as the soloist in selections from Verdi's "La Traviata."

New Japanese musical works which were selected in the Prize Contest for Japanese Orchestra Compositions sponsored by the Nippon Victor Talking Machine Company will be given their first hearing in a concert at the Gunjin Kaikan, from 6:30 p.m., Wednesday, September 30. The three prize-winning compositions, which will be performed by the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra conducted by Yoshitaka Sakamoto, are "Symphony in C," by Isotaro Sugata; a Symphonic Suite, "Young People," by Ken-u Ri; and a Symphonic Poem, "Yokuya," by Toshiharu Ichikawa. The concert will be concluded with a performance of Beethoven's Symphony No. 5, in C minor.

A Lieder-Abend by Miss Mieko Kako, assisted at the piano by Miss Yasuko Tani, will be given at the Nihon Seinenkan from 6:30 p.m., Thursday, October 1, with a program of Beethoven, Schumann, Wolf, Mahler, Strauss, Koscak Yamada and Toshiharu Ichikawa.

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JAVA RESTORATION MARKED BY SPEED

Survey in Magazine Reveals Island Set Pace With Reforms of Gov't.

Surveying the speedy restoration of peace in the Island of Java and the epoch-making reform carried out by the Japanese Military Authorities in connection with agricultural industry, an article contained in a recent number of the magazine Oriental Economist observes that the native inhabitants are assured of a brighter future in their daily living.

The article follows:

A half year has elapsed since the Japanese Military Administration was established in Java, and the speedy restoration of peace in the island has been given added force by the repairs now completed on the traffic facilities there. For instance, the majority of railway lines throughout the island have been restored to a normal state, and approximately 95 per cent of the bridges repaired. Moreover, it is reported that motor traffic are moving all over the island.

Following their entry into various towns, the Japanese authorities enforced the price pegging ordinance so as to forbid the sale of any commodities for higher prices than in pre-war days.

It will be remembered that the special tracts of land owned by individuals are essentially the historical relics of the feudal system. Formerly these landowners wielded their influence like so many feudal lords. They were privileged to labor all male natives ages between 17 to 50 for 60 days out of the year without paying for it. This system dates back to the time when the East India Company suffered such a severe setback in business that it had to sell its property to the local inhabitants.

The reform carried out by the authorities has eliminated this. As a matter of fact, the large estates have been placed under new management, and the tenanted farms under the management of local governors according to the ordinance promulgated by the military authorities under date of June 1.

Another epoch-making reform was the creation by the authorities of a Staple Agricultural Products Control Association in accord with the ordinance promulgated under date of July 5. Incidentally it was decided that quinine, coffee, rubber and tea would be controlled first.

Accommodation for Natives

All this has been motivated from the Japanese authorities' plan to protect the staple agricultural industry which will in turn help better the daily lives of the inhabitants. It is from this viewpoint that the association has been entrusted with the duties of accommodating the native farmers with monetary loans, supplies of materials, storage, purchases and sales of products, financial aids to the farming community concerned and technical instruction to the farmers, so as to perfect the Javanese agriculture industry.

Though originally exempted from the control of the association, sugar has been placed under it on June 1. The organ may place tobacco and kapok under its influence soon.

The amount in acreage of the different major agricultural products with respect to the two systems are:

(Figures in 1,000 hectares)

	Cultivation system	Native system	Investigation in
Sweet potato	412	26	1931
Coffee	320	—	1930
Tea	370	113	1930
Rubber	1,439	1,815	1930
Tobacco	140	446	1930

It is understood that several million laborers are assured of their means of livelihood with the foregoing volume of the agricultural industry, that 100 per cent both leaf tobacco and quinine barks, 77 per cent of tea and 40 per cent of coffee are being produced under the cultivation system.

On the other hand, the Foodstuff Control Agency has been established for the standardization of prices, purchases and sales, shipments to other areas in the Co-Prosperity Sphere and storage of such commodities as rice, soya beans, casaba, starch, Indian corn, and other products.

PLANS MADE TO INCREASE METAL PRODUCTS' OUTPUT

At a meeting of representatives of the Commerce and Industry Ministry and the Association for Controlling Mines held on Saturday at the Greater East Asia Hall in Marunouchi, Tokyo, six concrete measures to increase the output of metallic products were adopted.

The measures are outlined as follows:

1. Each mine is to attain its goal of production which shall be fixed monthly on the basis of the amount of its previous output.

2. Efforts will be made to train and send more laborers to the mines by keeping closer contact with government employment agencies.

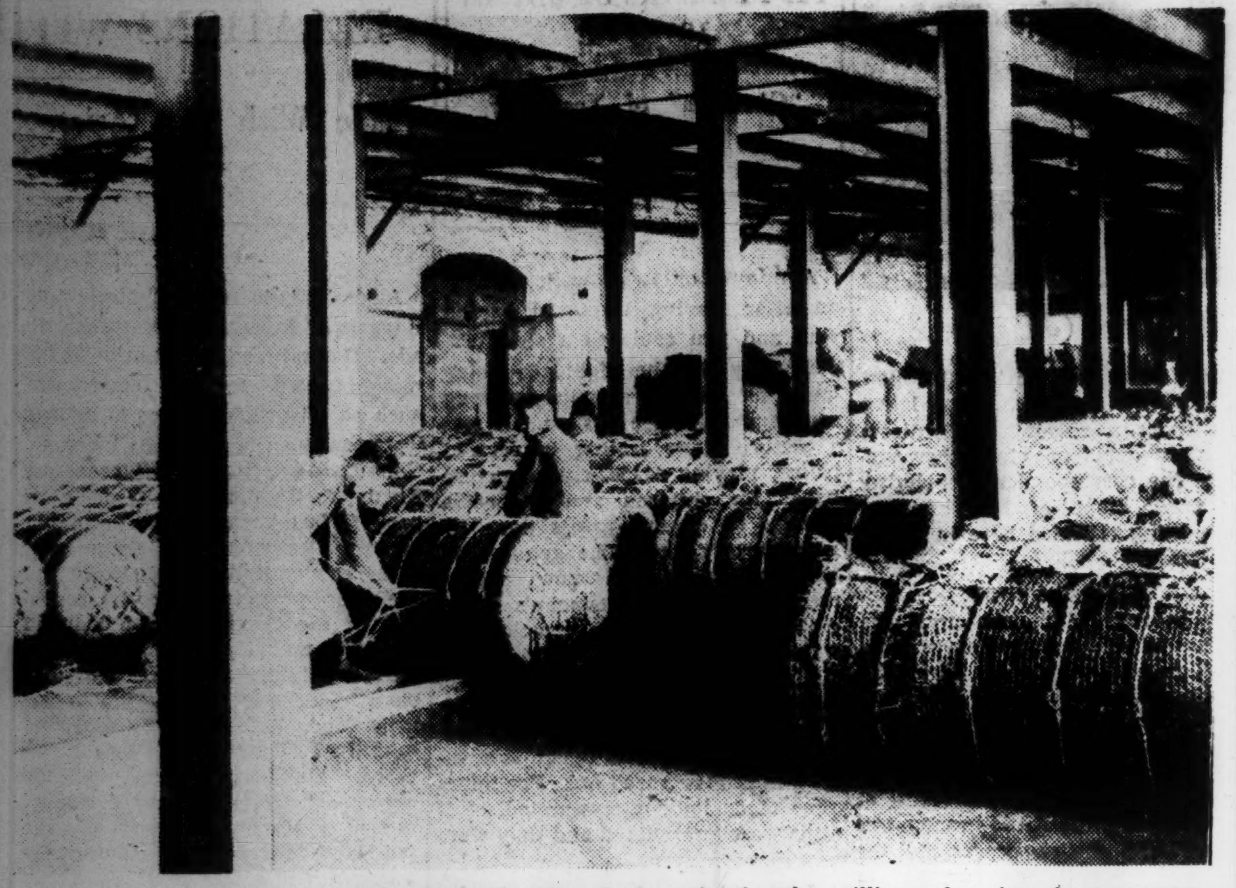
3. Improvement of labor conditions to insure greater efficiency.

4. The special supply of daily necessities such as rice, bean-paste, salt, sake, towels and soap will be ensured to laborers.

5. Efforts will be made for a smooth transportation of metallic ores and manufactured metallic products with the support from government offices concerned.

6. More mine officials will be appointed to direct the increased production of metallic products.

Packing Newsprint



This is how some of the innumerable rolls of newsprint for the millions of copies of newspapers that the news-hungry public handle daily are packed for shipment.

E. INDIES PRODUCES PLENTY TEA, COFFEE

Islands Rank Third in the World as Growing Centers Of Both Beverages

Among the numerous rich resouces to be found in the Dutch Indies now under Japanese ocupation, tea and coffee represent two major items which are found in abundance there, placing the islands in third place throughout the world from the point of output, surpassed only by India and Ceylon in the former item and by Brazil and Columbia in the latter.

A statistical survey in the latest issue of the magazine "Kokusei Graph" illustrates the position of the region in relation to these products as follows:—

Coffee: The Dutch East Indies occupies third place in the world as a coffee producing center preceded only by Brazil and Columbia, which respectively occupy first and second places. Of the total production of coffee in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, 98 per cent, is produced in this region, the other 2 per cent being grown in French Indo-China and Malaya. Java produces 80 per cent of the total output of the Dutch East Indies.

The best regions for the production of coffee in Java are mainly in the mountainous regions of Busuki, Pasuruan and Kediri in the eastern section of the island. This is because plateaus which are between 300 and 750 meters above the sea-level, where rain is scarce, and dryness and moisture are distinctly marked, are best adapted for the cultivation of coffee plants. Sumatra and Celebes also produce some coffee.

Historical Background

Coffee, together with sugar, represents the oldest plantation product in the East Indies. It was in 1696 that the Arabian species was first planted there for experiment. At the beginning of the 18th century, the product was shipped to Europe. Subsequently, a law for compulsory growing was enforced, which paved the way for making coffee the most important export of the East Indies at that times, but with the abolition of this law, the output began to dwindle. Toward the end of the 19th century and at the beginning of the 20th century, the Liberian species and the Lobster species originally produced in Congo, Africa, were introduced, and at present the Lobster species is most widely grown, but the Arabian species excells in quality.

Heretofore, about 60 per cent of the total output of East Indies was exported, mostly to European markets, but in future adjustment of production will have to be effected for reasons apparent.

Tea: In the production of tea, the East Indies also holds third place with an annual output of about 80,000 tons, following India and Ceylon which respectively occupy first and second places throughout the world. Nearly 80 per cent of the total output in the region is produced in Java and Mudura Island and the balance in Sumatra.

Almost all the product is of the black tea specie. The principal place of production in Java is located in its western part where distinction between the dry and wet seasons is not marked and where the amount of rainfall is averaged throughout the year with mountain fog prevailing all the time. The Malabar plateau in the neighborhood of Bandoeng accounts for 80 per cent of the total production of tea in Java, while in Sumatra the tea grown in Pematang district near Lake Toba and the Padang plateau along the western coast are said to be excellent in quality.

The percentages based on the amount of output between estate farming and native farming are about 70 and 30 per cent and from the native farming only raw leaves are supplied.

Superior Tea Introduced

The history of Javanese tea dates back to the beginning of the 19th century when the Chinese species was first transplanted on the island. After the Indian Assam species was brought to the island in the latter period of the 19th century, tea cultivation began to show steady development. It developed by leaps and bounds until the worldwide depression of 1929 when the price of tea hit rock-bottom. This was a very serious blow to India and Ceylon, as well as to the East Indies. As a countermeasure, these countries formed an international commission and exerted their strenuous efforts for the revival of the tea market, control over production, adjustment of accumulation of supplies on the London market, all of which in due course proved successful, not only the market resuming its normal condition, but the industry making steady expansion.

Over 90 per cent of the total output of tea in the East Indies used to be exported to foreign countries, notably to Britain and its dependencies. But when the British put into practice the different tariff law, in 1932 this discriminatory act practically stopped the islands tea industry. About 80 per cent of the total amount of tea export was being shipped to America, Britain and their possessions, and consequently the industry was virtually under Anglo-American control.

As the basic factors for the development of tea industry in the East Indies we can quote the following points, namely, the adoption of the system of management used by the enterprisers in India and Ceylon, the possibility of tea-picking all the year round, perfection of factory equipment, rationalization of management under the estate system, and the standardization of tea products.

Closing Quotations Of Key Stocks And Bonds

Yesterday's final prices of key stocks and bonds on the Tokyo Stock Exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new (short term)	129.40	+ 0.20
N.Y.K., new (short-term)	95.70	— 0.10
Kanebo Spinning, new (short-term)	99.00	— 0.10
Gov't Bond, Kogo 5% ..	108.15	Same

Bill Clearings

September 19 (In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	148.365	123.184
Balance	14,110	21,885

EXPLAINS DETAILS OF AMORTIZATION

Finance Ministry Ordinance Affects Concerns Whose Business Terms Expire October

With the object of stabilizing the industrial foundation of our country and of strengthening the financial standing of various corporations, the Finance Ministry has enforced an ordinance for the compulsory amortization of fixed assets of those corporations whose annual business terms terminate next month or later, according to the Chugai.

Incidentally a Chugai reporter met Yutaka Tanaka, Chief of the Corporation Section of the Finance Ministry and sought his interpretation of the ordinance. The gist of the interview as revealed by the paper follows:

Chugai reporter: "Why is it necessary for the authorities to enforce the compulsory amortization of fixed assets?"

Mr. Tanaka: "Our idea is to rationalize the corporations' accounting system in the hope of clarifying their economic structures and of stabilizing their financial foundations. We can thereby expect them to withstand a long-drawn out war in parallel with the stabilization of our nationwide economic structure. It was intended to enforce amortization following the preparation of the Corporations Accounting Ordinance.

For fear, however, of disturbing financial circles through immediate compulsory amortization, we mapped out a remedial measure in the form of a tariff of durability years applying to fixed assets in cooperation with the Planning Board. And feeling confident that compulsory amortization based on this tariff will in no way disturb the financial system, we have been induced to enforce the relative ordinance."

Q: "What is your idea as to the scope of amortization?"

A: "Based on the amount figured up according to the tariff of durability years, we expect to enforce the amortization of 70 per cent of this amount. Frankly speaking, we desire 100 per cent amortization, it is true; but we have fixed the rate of 70 per cent as a whole on a temporary basis so as to avoid adverse effects on some corporations. On the other hand, we are prepared to approve a smaller percentage of amortization pending our approval in response to their applications."

Q: "What is your idea as to the adjustment of high dividends of profit in connection with the amortization of fixed assets?"

A: "It would be difficult to demand an immediate and heavy reduction of the dividend of profit. So we wish to see corporations now making high dividends of profit lower their dividends by degrees so as to facilitate the amortization of their fixed assets."

Q: "Can you give me an outline of the Fixed Value System and the Fixed Rate System in connection with amortization?"

A: "If it is intended to effect the amortizaton of fixed assets in 10 years according to the Fixed Value System, one per cent of their original cost may be deducted and the balance amortized in 10 yearly instalments. Suppose fixed assets costing ¥100,000 are held the amortization of ¥90,000 can be completed in 10 years at the rate of ¥9,000 a year. Again, if it is intended to effect the amortization according to the Fixed Rate System, an annual amortization at a fixed percentage of the original cost of the fixed assets may be effected till 10 per cent of the cost is left in 10 years by way of a remaining value."

DEPT. STORE WARES HEAD LIST OF GAINS

Mitsukoshi Registers ¥8.10 Jump at One Bound With Other Wares Following Suit

Reflecting the continuous gains scored by electric power industrials for some days past, department store wares registered skyrocketing jumps on the Tokyo Stock Exchange yesterday in anticipation of the merger of these interests.

In the long-term section, for instance, Mitsukoshi Department Store jumped up ¥8.10 at one bound, its new ¥2.60 and Shirokiya ¥2.80. Following suit of this boom of department store wares, the rest went briskly forward one after another. Japan Electric Power continuing its gain of the last preceding days bounced up ¥4.20, Automobile Industrial, new ¥2.20, Japan Precision Machines ¥2.00, Asahi Glass ¥1.80, Niigata Iron Works, new ¥1.60, Japan Oils and Fats ¥1.50, Nissan Chemical Industrial ¥1.30, and Shochiku Interests ¥1.20.

The short-term section was comparatively stagnant and featureless due to the attention of general traders being focussed on the long-term section and the spot market.

The spot market was invariably active. South Pacific Trading advanced ¥3.80 at one bound, Japan Electric Power ¥2.20 and its second new ¥3.50, Takashimaya Department Store around ¥2.50, Japan Airplane Manufacturing ¥1.90, Chosen Hydro Power and Kanto Hydro Power ¥1.00 each.

Saturday's closing prices of the prime issues in the short-term section were: Tokyo Exchange, new ¥129.40, N.Y.K. ¥111.30, its new ¥95.70, Kanebo Spinning ¥151.50, Teikoku Rayon, new ¥84.00, and Mitsubishi Heavy Industrial ¥89.40.

Long-Term Section

Yesterday's final prices of select issues in the long-term section were:

First Section	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
	—Delivery—		
Kanebo Spinning (50)	151.8	152.0	152.9
Do. new (12½)	99.3	100.0	100.7
Kanegafuchi Ind. (50)	75.3	75.5	76.2
Second Section			
N. Y. K. (50)	111.3	112.0	111.5
Do. new (37½)	95.8	96.3	95.9
O. S. K. (50)	102.4	103.0	103.7
Uraga Shipbuilding (50)	90.9	91.0	91.3
Mitsubishi Mining (50)	102.8	103.3	102.0
Third Section			
S. M. R. (50)	63.7	..	63.5
Do. new (12½)	40.0		....
M'bishi Elec. Mach. (50)	146.0	145.8	144.8
Japan Oils and Fats (50)	66.6	66.9	67.7
Japan Beer (50)	....		112.8
Tropical Ind. (42½)	46.2	46.0	....
Sumatra Dev., new (37½)	50.0	50.4	50.5
Asahi Glass (50)	133.0	132.6	133.0
Toa Tobacco (50)	99.4	99.4	99.0

Short-Term Section

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock. new	129.0	9.4	9.0	129.1
N. Y. K. old	111.7	1.7	0.9	111.3
Do. new	95.7	5.9	5.6	95.7
Kanebo Spin.	151.6	1.8	1.5	151.5
Do. new	99.1	9.3	9.0	99.0
Teikoku Rayon, n.	83.7	4.3	3.7	84.0
Osaka Stock. new	69.9	9.9	9.5	69.7
Japan Steel Tube	66.7	7.0	6.4	66.4
Japan Oil	79.3	9.7	9.2	79.3
S. M. R.	73.7	3.7	3.5	73.5
Mitsubishi Heavy	89.3	9.4	9.3	89.4
Toyo Rayon, new	65.8	5.8	5.2	65.2
Japan Beer, new	52.1	2.2	2.1	52.2
Nichiro Fishery	85.9	5.9	5.5	85.6
Japan Fishery, new	49.3	9.3	9.0	49.0
Japan Sugar new	73.3	3.8	3.3	73.8
Japan Mining	55.9	5.9	5.5	55.5
Manchou Ind.	57.9	8.0	7.9	58.0

FURTHER AID TO BE GIVEN MECHANICAL INDUSTRIES

Commerce and Industry Ministry to Exercise More Efforts For Development

The Commerce and Industry Ministry is expected to exercise more efforts for the development of important mechanical industries in the country through extension of necessary aids to and supervision over such industries as stated above by virtue of the Principal Machine Manufacturing Industry Law recently promulgated, says the Nikkan Kogyo.

The selection of the industrial interests deserving the protection specified in the law in question is to be effected from among those which are up to the expectations of the authorities in respect of (a) the zeal and sincerity of the proprietors, (b) in the quantity of the materials in their hands, (c) experience of the executive members, (d) in the method of management, (e) experience of the technicians in service, (f) kinds of machines they are manufacturing, (g) factory equipment, (h) prices of the manufactures and (i) reliability of manufactures.

Investments

SHARES sold or bought on cash payment. Margin transactions on long or short term delivery.

NIZO OBA

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THE RESPLENDENT DECADE

Unifying 15 Different Currencies Hitherto Existing And Linking It With Japanese Yen; Credit of Manchoukuo Immeasurably Expands

The following is an extract from the booklet "Glorious Manchou" published by the Manshu Jijo Annaijo, Hsinking, in commemoration of the 10th anniversary of the founding of Manchoukuo.

The currency disorder and financial irregularity prior to the founding of the Empire of Manchoukuo virtually killed the people without bloodshed. On account of excessive issues from time to time under the maladministration of the bandit regime, the paper currency continued to depreciate and no one knew how low it would fall. Fengtien-piao or Mukden scrips, for instance, at one time dropped to one-fiftieth of their denomination.

Due to this extreme fluctuation in the value of banknotes in circulation the people suffered untold miseries. A 5 yen note, for example, which could purchase ten kilograms of rice one day was insufficient to buy even 200 grams of rice the next day. Such excessive issue of paper-money was, of course, due to the necessity for the old north-eastern warlords to raise huge funds for armament expansion. Because the customs-duty, which represented the main item of the annual revenue for the bandit regime, was under British control, all customs receipts were taken to Shanghai, and the larger portion of the salt-tax was also seized by Britain in payment of bond interests, and only a small portion was available to them. Unable to cover the annual expenditure with domestic taxes alone, they found it necessary to secure loans (by means of bond issues) from the banks under their control so as to balance the budget deficit caused by armament expansion. Consequently, there occurred currency inflation by the amount of issue, which precipitated the depreciation of the paper-money.

15 Varieties Existed

The currencies which were in circulation throughout the country before the establishment of the Empire were of 15 kinds, comprising 136 different denominations, all of which, with the single exception of the present Tayang-piao, severely depreciated due to excessive issues by the old regime. To make matters worse, each of these unsteady currencies had its own use according to the practice of the market, which made it so much the more difficult to deal with them. The Fengtien-piao for example, served the purpose of a medium of exchange in Mukden, Antung, Yingkou and Kaiyuan, but in districts north of Hsinking it was regarded as nothing but a speculative ware.

The confusion of the monetary system to the "decay of all trade" had been brought about mainly by the tyranny of the warlord regime of the Eastern Three Provinces which, as pointed out in the declaration of the founding of the State, "only looked after their own interests."

Central Bank Established

In order to remove all obstacles lying in the way of economic development caused by the lack of unity of currencies and the constant fluctuations of their values, which made national life quite insecure, it was considered of the utmost importance and urgent necessity to establish a definite monetary system so as to stabilize currency. With the founding of the Empire, therefore, the Government lost no time in consolidating the fiduciary system, which constituted the basis of financial planning and all other measures for economic reconstruction.

Only eighteen days after the proclamation of the founding of the Empire was issued on March 1, 1932, an organizing committee for the establishment of the Central Bank of Manchoukuo was appointed. On June 15 of the same year, the Central Bank was established in accordance with a Monetary Law and the Manchoukuo Central Bank Law promulgated a few days before. The Bank commenced business on July 1, which marked the first step toward consolidation of the monetary structure. The miscellaneous issue banks were all abolished and the Central Bank, in their stead, made its powerful start for unifying currency throughout the entire country on the firm basis of silver exchange standard.

Thanks to the strenuous efforts made by the Government and the Bank, 97.17 per cent of the old paper currencies, which amounted to ¥142,000,000 at the time the Central Bank succeeded to the business of the various issue banks, were collected by the end of June, 1935 when the term for conversion expired, and thus the whole territory of Manchoukuo came to have only one kind of money in the form of the new national currency.

Silver Price Rises

Nor were the efforts put forth in the meantime by the authorities for the maintenance of value of the national currency by any means slight as there was a sharp rise in the quotation of silver in London, Shanghai, Dairen and elsewhere as a result of the raise in the purchase price of silver effected by the United States. Seeing the danger of allowing the national currency to remain linked with silver, therefore, the Government made further efforts and succeeded in 1935 in severing the national currency from silver and in linking it with the Japanese yen. On November 4, of the same year, a joint declaration was made by the Japanese and Manchoukuo Governments regarding the establishment of exchange parity between the two countries, which contributed greatly to the augmentation of credit of the national currency abroad, not to speak of that at home.

With the consolidation of the monetary system, expansion of credit and the development of national economy, the active circulation has shown a steady increase year after year, even finding its way far into North China and Inner Mongolia.

The successive increases in the amount of issue were a reflection of the enforcement of the Industrial Development Five-Year Plan, but at the same time, the rapid expansion of credit displayed its might in doubling the domestic productivity during the four years from 1937 to 1940.

The following list shows the circulation of bank notes since the founding of the Empire: (Unit ¥1,000).

Year	End of June	End of Dec.
1933	112.263	39.222
1934	100.540	168.332
1935	113.692	178.655
1936	133.864	254.242
1937	178.728	207.489
1938	274.634	425.737
1939	387.887	623.621
1940	632.214	947.051
1941	82.196	261.532

OUTPUT TO BE EXPANDED

Java Glass Production Triples Pre-War Figure

Domei

SURABAYA, September 18.—Under the management of the Japanese Military Administration in Java, the Japanese glass industry here is expected to treble its production.

Before the outbreak of the hostilities two Japanese factories, the Marushin and the Matsumoto, satisfied the demand for glass-wares on Java Island.

With expanded manufacturing facilities the output will be raised from 50 to 150 tons a month, including electric bulbs to tumblers, it was said.

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TOKYO, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1942

The Birthday of His Majesty the King of Thailand

The respectful congratulations of the Japanese nation are extended to His Majesty the King of Thailand. Born on September 20, 1925, King Ananda Mahidol, Rama VIII, celebrates today his seventeenth birthday.

It is reported that in view of the present war, the usual ceremonies have been curtailed to accord with the spirit of the times. But this situation does not controvert the fact that the occasion must be a happy one for the loyal subjects of Thailand. The felicitous relations of the people of Thailand with their King are indicated by the fact that it was upon the invitation of the Government that the present King succeeded to the Throne on March 2, 1935, following the abdication of his uncle, King Prajadhipok. The fact that the present King is deeply interested in the present form of government and cooperates most fully with the present popular administration must be a cause of great satisfaction to the people of the country. The facts that the Royal Mother was a commoner and that his father, the late Prince Mahidol of Songkhla, was a most popular character who declined official position in order to practice medicine in Chiengmai, explain the present King's unassuming inclinations which have endeared him with the public. The warm welcome accorded him on the occasion of his visit to the homeland in 1938 serves to reveal the attitude of his subjects.

The people of Japan are especially happy to join with the people of Thailand in celebrating this occasion today in view of the unusually cordial friendship which exists between the two countries. Thailand's wholehearted cooperation with Japan in the common cause of waging the War of Greater East Asia and of constructing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere meets with the most gratified approbation of the Japanese nation. Japan cherishes this friendly attitude of Thailand which can only lead to results which are of mutual benefit to both countries.

Hence it is that in view of the goodwill and cordiality which the Japanese people entertain toward Thailand, the Japanese nation is sincerely happy to re-affirm its feeling of friendship on this occasion of the birthday of His Majesty the King of Thailand.

Britain's Attack on Madagascar

Late news indicates that the British attack on Madagascar has entered into a new and more critical phase. Not content with having illegally seized the naval port of Diego Suarez at the northern extremity of Madagascar in the early part of May, Britain, as will be remembered, landed strong forces on September 10 at several points in the western and southern parts of the island, thereby unmasking her ambitious designs on the island even more plainly than ever. Following the consequent military operations, negotiations for a possible truce were reported to have been entered into between Leon Annet, Governor-General of Madagascar and the commander of the British invading forces. But the latest reports indicate that the negotiations have broken down because of the relentless and wholly unacceptable demands made by the British. And now, immediately upon the collapse of the negotiations, the British have landed another strong force, this time on the east coast of Madagascar, and have occupied the harbor of Tamatave.

This outrageous line of conduct further emphasizes the cowardly and inhumane attempt on Britain's part to make up at the expense of a neutral country for what she has lost to the Axis Powers as the result of a series of defeats in war, so as to appease the disgruntled at home. Although it is a desperate course taken by a country heading for ruin, there is no warrant for taking it lightly, for the step is not without some considerable significance. For Britain whose line of communication with the Near East by way of the Mediterranean is gravely menaced by the activities of the German and Italian forces in the Mediterranean and North Africa, the route of communication by way of the Cape of Good Hope and the Indian Ocean naturally acquires great importance. Nor is the Indian Ocean route secure, with Malaya, Burma, Sumatra and the Andamans completely in Japanese hands. In order, therefore, to safeguard the line along the coast of Africa, she finds it necessary to occupy Madagascar and utilize it as a base of operation. In view, moreover, of the fact that the Axis influence is spreading to the Near East and India and that anti-British sentiments are fast pervading these areas, there is all the more reason why Britain should be eager to occupy the island in order to exert restraining influences on the peoples in the Near East and in India.

Furthermore, Madagascar is important as a bulwark for the Union of South Africa. As everybody knows, Britain depends on her colonial possessions for the supply of the materials necessary for her existence and she owes it to the Union of South Africa that she is still able to maintain her existence, notwithstanding the fact that Australia is isolated and connection with India and Canada is exposed to a serious menace. It is wrong to regard the Union of South Africa simply as a gold and diamond producing country. Industry has witnessed a steady growth there, thanks to the plentiful supply of coal and iron. The country is rich in manganese, copper, platinum, chrome and other mineral resources. In the field of stock-farming, the Union of South Africa stands fourth in the world in the production of wool. The dairy industry is also well developed, while agriculture is making steady progress. In such circumstances, Britain naturally looks upon that country as her sheet-anchor and is consequently eager to secure Madagascar as a bulwark for it.

It is also clear that Britain who has lost Singapore is considering seriously the plan to keep a strong navy in the Atlantic and the Indian Oceans and launch a counter-offensive on Japan, if possible, with Ceylon and Madagascar as her bases of operation. The possession of the island of Madagascar, it may further be noted, will serve Britain a very useful purpose of maintaining connection, through South Africa, with Australia which has lately been showing increasing signs of breaking away from Britain.

In connection with the British attack on Madagascar under review, the Washington Government declared its support of the British action with the same alacrity as it showed in recording its approval of the British occupation of Diego Suarez in May. America's interest in Madagascar is as significant as her interest in the Union of South Africa and Australia. It is a well-known fact that Australia has for some time been trying to forge closer ties of collaboration with America while turning the cold shoulder on Britain more and more. On the other hand, America has been doing her best to increase her influence in India and in the Union of South Africa. With this end in view, she has been making investments of various kinds in the Union of South Africa while striving to implant her influence in India on the plea of offering her intercessory services to remove friction between India and Britain. Thus, it will be seen that America is leaving no means untried in order to make herself the successor to the British possessions not only in the American continents but everywhere in the world. America's open declaration of support for the British action against Madagascar deserve serious attention from this point of view.

Historical Painting Becomes Vogue

The double nature of the Meiji restoration is manifest in the field of art, which is struggling, like the political consciousness, to attain its higher rounds. The spirit of historical inquiry and the revival of ancient letters led art back to the pre-Tokugawa schools, transcending the popular democratic notion of the Ukiyoe, and returning at once to the methods of the Tosas in the heroic Kamakura period. Historical painting, enriched in material by the archaeological research of the scholars, became the vogue. Tameyasu and Totsugen were the pioneers of this Kamakura revival, which laid its hand upon the naturalistic school of Kyoto through the works of Yosai, and was even reflected by the popular brush of Hokusai. A parallel movement occurred at the same time in fiction and the drama. (Extract from "The Ideals of the East" by Kakuzo Okakura)

A Year Ago Today

September 20, 1941

From the Files of Japan Times and Advertiser

Air Chief Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, C.-in-C. of the British Far Eastern forces, at a press conference emphatically declared, "The British navy can break any blockade of Malaya without American naval intervention and Malaya, with its vast reserves of food and ammunition, can stand six months of blockade or even longer if necessary." The above remarks were made in connection with a question whether Malaya could defend itself without the aid of the American fleet.

* * *

In commenting on the note handed to the Soviet Ambassador yesterday, Ko Ishii, Spokesman of the Board of Information, emphasized that according to international law, explosive mines must be so constructed that if they accidentally break away from their moorings they will simultaneously and automatically become harmless.

He warned that the Soviet authorities must immediately take steps to remove all such mines that may still be drifting on the high seas and of course, ensure that no more mines will come adrift.

The Singapore Offensive (3)

On the auspicious occasion of Japan's Empire Day, February 11th, the Japanese drives for Singapore took an unresistable momentum. Only after three days since the commencement of the general offensive, the Japanese forces had already wedged themselves deep into the island, and were pounding the outskirts of the city, as the Japanese artillery and infantry continued their vicious offensive against the smoking, embattered island. The unchallenged air power of the Japanese Air Force continued to reign supreme over the skies of the island. The fall of the island was now a matter of certainty.

The surprise attack on Bukit Panjang which was initiated on the previous night completely shattered enemy resistance there. After the occupation of Bukit Panjang, the Japanese drive continued on to Singapore city via Bukit Timah. The enemy, finally pushed against the wall, offered most dogged, death-defying struggle in the area just outside of the city.

The infiltration tactic employed against the enemy at Bukit Timah which pounded the enemy both from the north and south completely foiled the enemy's plan of making a mass withdrawal from the city. Likewise, everywhere, these highly successful infiltrations shattered the enemy's organization and thereby made a general retreat from the island impossible.

Correspondent's Version

A war correspondent attached with the Marutani unit wrote about the struggle for Bukit Timah in the following manner:

"The Japanese troops called the road leading to the strategic town of Bukit Timah as the 'road leading to three destines'—one leads to their objective of Singapore City; the second will take them back to Johore Bahru; and the third to death. Of course, to the Japanese, there was only one path, to Singapore. Along this road, the enemy had erected powerful gun positions, and many patrols were on constant look-out.

"The Marutani unit was the first to penetrate this road. This carefully guarded road had been overcome only by the bravery and indomitable fighting power which are the characteristics of the Japanese troops.

"The unit had advanced within one kilometer of the town by the afternoon of the 11th. The troops took cover in narrow roads until nightfall. When darkness approached, the shock troops of the Marutani unit began their advance up the road on their hands and knees. Ahead of these creeping troops were numerous enemy advanced positions who were unaware of the approach of the Japanese. Every 200 meters or so, the Japanese shock troops would make surprise assaults on the enemy, each time taking him by surprise.

"In this way, the shock troops advanced 2,400 meters, completely taking control of the strategic road. In the course of this operation, the Japanese did not fire a single shot.

"By following morning, thousands of Japanese troops were pouring into the flat in the vicinity of the horse-racing track."

Fierce Volleys Exchanged

Throughout the 12th, fierce artillery fires were exchanged. The Japanese fired their guns from Bukit Timat. On land, the iron ring around the enemy was gradually tightened. In the air, the engine noise of the Japanese aircraft droned almost continually bombing and dive-bombing enemy positions and transports which attempted desperately to withdraw troops from the island.

On this day, the units which advanced from the morning hours after piercing enemy resistance near the Central Railway Terminal had advanced four kilometers south of Bukit Timah. Units operating in the vicinity of the horse-racing track were advancing eastward. To the north, other units were already in possession of jungle area north of the reservoir.

However, the enemy's resistance was likewise desperate, and as a result, fierce hand-to-hand battles were fought at various points.

Describing the gloomy atmosphere over Singapore, one of the war correspondents said that the entire sky over the city was smoking, mirroring the intensity of Japanese land and air assaults. The enemy was in utter confusion as the 100 years of British rule was finally at the end of a rope. The last stage in the Battle for Singapore had come.

The correspondent went on to say that the Japanese aircraft were mercilessly bombing and dive-bombing the enemy with deadly accuracy. The bewildered enemy troops, fully realizing the unchallenged air strength of the Japanese, were making an individual dash to the dock area, hoping to get onto the transporst to retire from the island. In the course of the day, two transports, 10,000-ton and 3,000-ton vessels, fully laden with troops, were sunk, while direct hits were made on nine other vessels. The correspondent concluded: The tragic scene of Dunkirk was again being repeated here in Singapore today.

Battle at Climax

On February 13th, the great annihilation battle centered around the reservoir just north of Singapore City reached its climax. With excellent air support, the Japanese troops attacked with their full weight and dealt a crushing blow to the enemy forces. As the result of fierce fighting, the battle ground was littered with enemy corpses, and the water of the reservoir was painted red with enemy blood.

In the mean time, Japanese artillery guns were crippling enemy defenses one after another.

Reporting the fighting on the 12th and 13th, one war correspondent said: "Fierce fighting continued everywhere, and an especially bitter death struggle raged in the northwestern outskirts of the city. The enemy force of 25,000 was now trapped in the city, completely isolated, and entirely cut off from every means of escape.

"In the face of the powerful, allout offensive unleashed by the Japanese Forces in the outskirts of the city, the enemy offered dogged and determined resistance in an effort to cover other enemy troops who were contemplating to get away from the island.

"Below Bukit Timah, streams of Japanese troops continued to flow toward the city. These troops had just concluded their Bukit Timah battle, and before going into another engagement, they were given time to rest. Even though their respite was only a few minutes, these weary soldiers were fast asleep as soon as the signal was given, notwithstanding the scorching heat of the road-side. None of them had any decent rest ever since the offensive on the island was commenced, and consequently, the soldiers were covered with layers of war dust, their faces, hands, equipment and all.

"The enemy was not yet entirely overcome. His few remaining field guns squirted triflingly against the Japanese. Retaliating, the Japanese opened up a fierce barrage from the 200 heavy guns now mounted on the height of Bukit Timah and fired salvo after salvo in an attempt to smash the already crumbled enemy defenses."

Enters Second Stage

On the 14th, the hand-to-hand fight at the outskirts had now entered into the second stage. This day, the Japanese Forces were mopping up the British and Australian troops who were desperately trying to escape from the Japanese encirclement.

Before sunrise on the 14th, the Japanese Bluejackets who had marched down from Johore Bahru entered the enemy defenses at Seletar Naval Yard, and after mopping up the enemy remnants, the entire naval yard was occupied by the Japanese and the Imperial Navy Ensign was hoisted by mid-day.

In the meantime, the land forces after breaking enemy resistance in the northern outskirts were about to lunge into the city from three directions. By the end of the day, however, one unit had already skirted to the southern coast-line.

On February 15th, the last ounce of enemy resistance finally bled out. The finishing blow on the withering enemy was commenced before dawn.

In the midst of a bitter fighting about 2:30 p.m., Major Wilde and three other Britishers suddenly made their appearance before an advanced Japanese line near the sports ground on the Bukit Timah Road, northwest of the city, and asked for a truce. This led to the meeting of Lieutenant-General Yamashita, the Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in the Malay area, and Lieutenant-General A. E. Percival, Commander-in-Chief of the enemy forces of Eastern Asia.

At the appointed time, 6:40 p.m., the British delegation, headed by General Percival arrived at the Ford Factory building. General Yamashita arrived on the spot at 6:50 p.m. and immediately, the historic discussion began. General Percival agreed to an unconditional surrender of Singapore.

It Took His Eye

"As a matter of fact," said the lawyer of the defendant, trying to be sarcastic, "you were scared half to death, and don't know whether it was a motor car or something resembling a motor car that hit you."

"It resembled one all right," the plaintiff made answer. "In fact, I was forcibly struck by the resemblance."

FIFTY YEARS OF JAPAN 1891-1942

"Gin-bura" of Yesterday

By SANTARO
Of Japan Times and Advertiser Staff

VII

A minute or two's walk straight on after leaving Kyobashi behind you, and you came to a standstill, your way on the right-side being fairly blocked by a motely throng congregated before a shop. It was a picture store dealing in colored prints, playing cards, cheap picture books for children and expensive albums of elegant prints done by noted artists, etc. The greatest attractions were the new prints, straight from the pressman's block, embodying the latest sensations in theatricals and in social life. Sometimes in single sheets, often in sets of three pinned together end to end, they were put up aloft at a convenient height for spectators to look at. And how they gazed on! For hours they stood looking, enchanted, as if time were annihilated and they were tasting eternity.

It would have been a matter for surprise to us of Showa that they could be so entranced in such banalities; only your psychologist would say that it is not so much a thing that interests as the curious mind that makes it interesting: a falling apple to a Newton, a leaping frog to a Bassho. Photographs were not in universal display; the greatest wonder was the magic lantern show seen on rare occasions by favored spectators. No wonder that the pictures done in colors by skilled craftsmen, vividly illustrating current history, should have exerted a potent influence upon the inquisitive minds of Meijians. They stood gazing till the shadows lengthened and twilight gathered round their ears. The banto who squatted before the hanging pictures often chided young persons in front rows: "Are you not missing your master's errand, boy?"—"Are you not getting too late for your school?"

Kabuki Actors, Then and Now

In time of war, as in the Sino-Japanese War which soon followed, the pictures on display depicted gallant deeds of soldiers at the front, and what Meijians will ever forget the scene of Harada Jukichi clumbering over the Genbu-mon at Heijo, or Captain Yamazaki leading his men to battle with drawn sabre in one hand? In peace the scenes of life shown were no less exhilarating. But by far the best favorites were theatrical representa-favorites were theatrical representations. Each new program at the Kabuki-za or Meiji-za was regarded almost as an event, or "news," as we might say, and the pictures of famous stage scenes, often appearing almost simultaneously with the first day of the show, were eagerly bought, and more eagerly looked at. The Meiji was the great era of the actor. People went to the theater to see the actor, not so much the play. Curiously enough, the same state of affairs prevailed in the theatrical world of Europe at the time: there were great actors in those days, East and West. Danjuro, Kikugoro, Sadanji, Shikan, were among the beloved names by which Tokyo folk swore. There are only two living actors, I remember, who had occasionally figured in those theater pictures of Meiji in the same company with Danjuro and Kikugoro, namely, Sojuro and Uzaemon, the former called Tossho and the latter Kakitsu in the old days. It is a wonder how these (now) veterans have made so little change in the past half century. A momentary sleeper of fifty years would have instantly recognized them, that is, on the stage, if not off it.

The Philosophy of Ko-mori

Walking half a Cho further down we saw on the left side a shop which every person in Tokyo knew by name—Senjoko the dealer in umbrellas. How this particular umbrella-seller's name came to be so famous I cannot tell unless it was the large colorful umbrella put up afloat over the shop front as a sign. The same shop was there, to be sure, the last time I passed that way a few months ago, though I was not sure about the sign of umbrella. Yes, publicity has a wondrous virtue but in this case there was something else which struck the imagination of Tokyo folk. It was the intrinsic merits of the commodity. The umbrella was altogether a new brilliant idea then. For a time at least it was "the stamp of Respectability," and "the acknowledged index of social position," as Robert Louis Stevenson wrote in his essay "The Philosophy of Umbrellas" which, by the way, was written in 1894—just about the time the Senjoko was entering upon this new business.

There was something about the very word "bat-shaped umbrella" in contrast to the oil-paper umbrella of old which savored of Westernism, and at first it was only the wealthy, the foppish and the hypochondriacal who habitually carried it, but later it became popular among the economical, the provident and the timid, solicitious about their raiment. Anyhow the reign of "umbrellarians" in Japan was brief. It had expired even in the Meiji era. Out here in the blessed Japan where though the rain is and must be ever plentiful to make the rice grow and thrive, we have never exalted umbrella-carrying into a cult. The thing is treated as any other thing, one of the commonplace matters of utility which we use when we must, that is all. For one thing, ours is the home land of silk. No Japanese pickpocket will look at a silk handkerchief, nor is there a soul in Japan who ever thought of the "theft and borrowing of umbrellas" as a possible trade.

AUSTRALIA TOLD TO RECONSIDER RELATIONS WITH UNITED STATES

Trade With East Asian Countries in Past Figured Large in Canberra Economy

By HIROSHI ITO
(From the Gaiko Jiho)

Australia is in an economic jam as a result of Japan's successful blockade. Her railroads are hardly fit for reorganization in the emergency such as this; their service is getting worse as the war demands increase. Consequently, Northern Queensland, Northern Territory, the northern part of West Australia, and Tasmania are practically isolated from each other economically. Practically are the islands scattered in the southeast of the Commonwealth isolated from the main part of Australia. And the inhabitants in each area have to shift by themselves to get their food, clothing, arms and ammunition. Their troubles do not end there. There is difficulty in sending export products to ports located in the southeastern parts of the mainland. Indeed, these colonies are beset with manifold troubles, economically, militarily, and otherwise.

Australia has a population of 7,000,000 souls, of which the English stock makes up more than 90 per cent. This makes it appear as though her "White Australia policy" proclaimed in 1900 was nothing but a part of the British policy. But such an idea is untenable in the face of facts. The fact that Australia caused to abrogate her immigration agreement with England some ten years ago and that she set up a stiff tariff to protect her own cotton culture, which entailed a fierce fight between her and the Lancashire textile manufacturers, proves the correctness of this assertion.

Farmers Suffer

White Australia, in truth, does not stand for Australia for the whites, although the term appears to imply that. The fact is that it was adopted at the instance of Australian labor leaders. As they demanded high wages, the people were obliged to pay high prices for manufactured goods. The sufferers were the farming classes who were forced to make all sorts of sacrifices for the sake of a particular urban people. It is important to keep this point in mind in our study of the Australian question in the future.

Another well-known fact is that Australia was originally colonized by British convicts. In fact, the first immigrant ship had on board 500 male and 200 female convicts, besides 80 free immigrants. Among these criminal outcasts were found such political offenders as the Irish insurgents who were connected in the Irish independence movement, and also pilferers of grain and sheep were sent out of the country with them, indicating the British sentiment of those days in attaching importance to her agricultural products.

This convict immigrant system generally went out of fashion along 1840 after it had been enforced continuously for about 50 years. The abolishment was caused by the laboring class in Sydney and other southeastern seaboard cities, who were the free residents in those areas and who desired to raise their wages. The same selfish idea worked into Australian urban labor when they founded White Australia.

It goes without saying that Australia has lived up to this idea in her dealing with other people. Under the slogan of "White Australia" all the other colored races were excluded, in spite of the fact her aborigines were a colored race. People from southern Europe, whose living conditions were known to be low, also came under this exclusion. This restriction governing the qualifications of immigrants has been continued down to this day.

Haven't Awakened Yet

Although some nine months have elapsed since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, in which the Australians have seen their allies beaten in practically every battle, the Australians have not yet awakened from their fond dream of Anglo-American reliance. They seem unmindful of putting themselves in a precarious position. While these leaders still accuse Britain of her inability to supply arms and munitions to the Commonwealth, they are servilely and frenzily seeking favors from the United States.

To be precise, American interest in the Commonwealth is limited economically—to one-way trade, that is, to use Australia as a market for their goods, and not caring to import anything from her. She has no interest in any of the Australian exports. But this export is the Commonwealth's life-line, and yet Australia wants to hang on to America!

Trade Problem

Australia must look elsewhere than to the Anglo-Americans to assure her economic well-being. The fact that she has but 7,000,000 people for such an immense area makes her position fundamentally weak militarily. Since her domestic markets are very much limited, she is compelled—whether she likes it or not—to seek markets abroad. She has to be prepared for the risk which naturally comes with any foreign trade.

In observing the recent tendency of Australia's foreign trade, we can safely come to the conclusion that it is losing ground. But on the contrary, the population, which is the source of buying power, is on the increase in those countries facing the western Pacific, the East Indies, and the rest of Asia including India, in fact, the population has gained some 50,000,000 souls within the last 10 years. If Australia realizes the basis of her economy clearly, she should assign her old markets in Europe and America to the background, and in their places, she should regard those in the Orient as of the first significance.

To corroborate this statement with figures, let us take up her exports to the Oriental countries of the past. Although her exports to East Asian countries were maintained at 26 per cent of her total up to 1937, it dropped down to 18 per cent in that year, because she had restricted her exports to Japan. This was caused by political considerations. On the other hand, her imports from these same countries were maintained at 22 per cent of her total throughout, and this in spite of the political changes. What does this mean? It shows clearly that she had absolutely to depend upon those imports, which could not be replaced with the similar goods from anywhere else, no matter whither the political wind blew.

Oriental Trade Best

Again, in going over her trade balance of those days when Australia was dealing happily and briskly with Oriental countries, we can point out the fact that against her import of 100 per cent she was exporting from 109 to 116 per cent. But since she resorted to her political tricks, at the same time expecting to keep up the old gain, she was much disappointed to find the situation reversed. Herein lies the secret of the whole story—the existence of an incorruptible truth, which urges her to recognize the true value of her Oriental markets and their great future.

Thus, can Australia's international position be turned upward if she would only be able to see the wisdom in lining up with the economy of the Oriental nations.

But for the realization of the above work it seems that the out of present political situation in Australia, which is controlled by those elements who want to lean on the Anglo-Americans for some reasons of their own, little can be expected. These elements have practically pawned White Australia with the United States, in order to keep up their armed resistance against Japan. This is a most awkward position in which Australia is placed.

There are, however, three distinct classes of people making up the Commonwealth, to all of whom this appeal is earnestly made. They are the urban labor class, middle class in the city, and the farming community. The existence of these three is as apparent as their respective influences are distinct. The point we are driving at is that all of them should get together, bury their hatchets and drop their prejudices and class feelings, for the present situation concerns their life or death. Witness the Dutch, for instance, and what fate has been meted out to the East Indies. They had no cause, like Australia, to fight Japan. Only the Dutch took a false step. They were led to believe in a wrong cause, just as Australia is now. At best they were made to pick the chestnuts out of the fire; they were made a pawn in the game of the Anglo-American Imperialism.

In the Periodicals

Kokusai Pamphlet Tsushin, No. 1-426 dated September 16, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Kokusai Pamphlet Tsushinbu of the Times Shuppan-sha, Tokyo. Contents: Germany's Rationalization Drive in Wartime, and Shipbuilding Industry of Australia.

Shashin Shuho, a pictorial weekly issued by the Board of Information, No. 238 dated September 16, 1942 (in Japanese). Price 10 sen. The weekly is specially edited in commemoration of the Aviation Day, which falls on September 20. The activities of the Imperial Japanese Army and Navy air forces are told in picture.